THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

BUCHIGNANI.

The Last Exploit of the Man who Divorced His Grandmother and Married His Granddaughter—His Mysterious Disappearance from Montreal.

From the Montreal News.

On Saturday forenoon there might have been observed a small crowd of people opposite the Delmonico Restaurant, on St. Francis Xavier street, vainly endeavoring to effect an entrance into that establishment. A closer observation would have led to the discovery that the peculiar interest they evidently took in the premises did not arise from any desire for the "creature comforts" supposed to be stored within; and if the observer had been of an analytical turn of mind he might have found out that the crowd was composed of a jeweller, a furrier, a shoemaker, a tailor, a wine merchant, and other parties who deal in the necessaries and luxuries of life, but not always on the cash system.

Deserted Halls.

Loudly they knocked at the door, thinking mayhap that the occupant had partaken too freely the previous night of the contents of his bar, and that a deep sleep had thereby fallen upon him, but no response came from within. Determined not to be baffled, they called in the aid of the law, and very shortly thereafter obtained an entrance, only, however, to find nothing but a few empty bottles in the bar and a couple of bedsteads without the bedding in the bed-rooms. The inmates had fled, taking with them all their household goods, even to the globes on the gasaliers. And thereby hangs a tale, which we shall proceed to unfold, though in doing so we may repeat facts already known to our readers.

The Italian Image Maker.

A number of years ago an Italian from Tuscany was engaged in the business not uncommon among Italians of the lazier sort, of peddling plaster images through the country—a fact unworthy of record except in connection with what follows. Our hero, whose name it is Buchignani, it seems, was not content with this mode of life, and being rather good-looking and lithe of limb, he turned his attention to dancing, and soon became proficient in the art. Forsaking his plaster images, he set out for Washington, where he established a dancing-school, and, it seems, met with considerable success.

He Marries his Grandmother.

At any rate, in his character as dancing master, he succeeded in captivating the heart of a certain widow lady, by name Mrs. General Eaton. She had wealth and influence, by means of which she secured for the ex-dancing master a situation in the library of Congress at a salary of $2000 a year. Mrs. Eaton was a remarkably handsome woman, and had great influence with General Jackson, when he was President of the United States. In fact, she caused a disruption of his Cabinet, because the families of the Cabinet Ministers refused to associate with Mrs. Eaton, whom they looked upon as a disreputable woman. When over sixty years of age, Mrs. Eaton married Buchignani, who was then but a little over twenty-one.

He Elopes with His Granddaughter.

Not satisfied with this, nor with the charms of the fair widow, he eloped with her granddaughter, taking with him the trifling sum of $20,000 of the old lady's money. Our hero next turns up in Paris. He had been leading a fast life, and the $20,000 was all spent. This was two years ago. In his extremity he applied for aid to Signor Pignatelli, the son of a leading Neapolitan merchant, and represented to him that he was a man of good family and owned a large property in Washington. Signor Pignatelli wanted reference, and he referred to a New York banker. The banker being deceived as to the character and position of Buchignani, reported favorably, and Signor Pignatelli was induced to advance him $16,000, with which he purchased a large stock of French goods, and brought them with him to New York.

Signor Pignatelli's Troubles.

Subsequently he sent Signor Pignatelli an order for $100,000 of wines and liquors, promising to send him a bill of exchange for the amount by the next mail. This letter was addressed from Memphis, Tenn., though the rascal, as was subsequently found out, was living at Quebec at the time, and was aided by an accomplice at Memphis, who first received the letter and then posted it for France. Signor Pignatelli, however, being warned in time by a friend in America, instead of sending on the wine came on himself to look after his $16,000. He first went to Memphis, and of course failed to find Buchignani there, but afterwards traced him to Quebec. Buchignani asked and obtained delay. Subsequently he went to New York, where he was immediately arrested at the instance of his wife, whom he had so basely deserted, but through the influence of Signor Pignatelli he was set at liberty.

He Divorces His Grandmother and Marries His Granddaughter.

Then he came to Montreal, bringing with him the granddaughter of his wife, and started the Delmonico Restaurant in St. Francis Xavier street, he ventured to pay a second visit to New York, and was a second time arrested. This time he was brought before the Court, and compelled to give security for the payment of $8 a week to his wife during her life. Subsequently a divorce was obtained, and he married the granddaugher with whom he had previously been living. While living in this city he endeavored to cultivate an acquaintance with the better class of Italians, but with small success, his character being pretty well known. At the time of the dinner given to Chevalier Secchi by the Italians of the city, he and his brother put their names on the subscription list, but Mr. Gianelli, knowing the previous career of the man and his immoral life, very promptly scratched the names from the list, and refused to have anything to do with the scoundrel.

Living Like a Prince.

Several tradesmen, however, in the city, knowing less of him, or being more credulous, were deceived by his plausible manner and gentlemanly appearance, and allowed him to run up an account. He lived fast, purchased jewelry and furs and fine dresses for his wife with promises to pay; he ran up a large account at the shoemaker's and tailor's, and only a few days ago bought, on credit of course, $2000 worth of wine from a wine merchant of this city, which he shipped to New York. Meanwhile Signor Pignatella, whom many of our citizens will recognize—a gentleman about six feet in height, dark eyes, dark complexion, looking for all the world like a Cuban—was waiting impatiently for the payment of the $16,000 he had been induced in an evil hour to advance to Buchignani, allowing himself to be put off by specious promises.

Gone—Signor Pignatelli After Him.

The other day, however, he determined to be put off no longer, and threatened to have Buchignani arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses if he did not pay up. Buchignani got frightened, and secretly disposing of his stock on hand—some of it very cheap—and household furniture, he sent his family away, and early on Saturday morning he followed them. It is supposed he went to New York, whither the wine merchant who was foolish enough to advance him $2000 worth of liquors has gone, hoping to get something out of him. Signor Pignatelli too, we understand, leaves for New York to-day, intending to have Buchignani arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses. The other creditors, of course, are highly indignant at being duped, and with interest await further developments.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Great Loss of Property in Kansas—Thousands of Acres of Land Devastated.

The Salina (Kansas) *Herald* of October 30 says:—

"During the past week prairie fires have been raging all around in every direction, and a large amount of property in this county has been destroyed. Mr. S. J. Woodward has lost his barn, his fencing, his crop—everything on his place, in fact, except his house. Mr. Pat. Cunningham also suffered heavily—to what extent we have not learned. Mr. Frost, up the valley, had his haystacks and about five hundred bushels of corn burned. A number of others have suffered heavy losses, the particulars of which we have not learned.

"Since the above was in type we have learned further particulars, which we append:—In Gypsum Creek Valley Messrs. Thomas Celson, George Prescott, W. S. Alexander, and John E. Garret, and Captain J. C. Terry, lost all their hay, some of their fencing, and suffered other damage. Mr. A. P. Collins lost nearly all his hay, and was heavily damaged in other respects. Mr. L. F. Parsons, near Salina, lost heavily in hay, corn, and fencing. Mrs. Link and Mrs. Snyder each suffered severely. Mr. J. J. Woodward estimates his loss at over $2000, aside from the inconvenience that will result from it. Mr. Patrick Cunningham lost five hundred bushels of wheat and all his corn. He estimates his loss at over $2000. A German living near Mr. Parsons came near losing his life. He lived in a small house that took fire and was consumed. In trying to remove his effects he was overcome with heat and smoke, and fell insensible. Mr. Samuel Parsons carried him out just as the roof was falling in, and thus saved his life."

The Alma *Herald* says:—

"One of the most destructive prairie fires that we ever witnessed swept over the northern part of this county on Tuesday night, Wednesday, and Wednesday night of this week, burning houses, wheat and hay-stacks, fences, corn fields, and timber. It started on the west branch of Mill creek, on Tuesday night, the wind being in the south. By Wednesday morning it had reached Deep creek. The wind changed to the southwest, taking it to Waubannee; but by back firing on one of the roads it was kept out of the village. Mr. C. B. Line's place was badly exposed, but by good management was saved. At 11 o'clock it crossed the country road between Fairchild and Gladden's farms, burning Benedict's house, stacks, wheat and fences, nearly clearing him out, and doing other damage in the vicinity."

The Jefferson City *Union*, of October 30, adds:—

"During the past week all western Kansas has been ablaze. Wednesday afternoon and night fire covered the hills to the west and south of the town. The heavy coat of grass and the high winds made immense flames. One gentleman tells us that he saw flames forty feet high. Notwithstanding years of experience and warning the usual amount of damage was done. Our new friends of the English colony made a narrow escape, but had a lively time of it. Dr. Burt, at Madeira, in Clay county, lost all of his fences, hay, grain, straw and stables—everything but his dwelling."

WIFE MURDER.

Unparalleled Fiendishness in Pittsburg—A Woman Beaten to Death with Bludgeons—Whisky and Jealousy the Cause of the Tragedy.

Yesterday a short account was given in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of a murder which had been perpetrated in Pittsburg on the night preceding. These are fuller particulars taken from the Pittsburg *Commercial:*

How the Murder was Discovered.

The first intimation that a murder had been committed came from Campbell himself, who, while going down Fifth avenue a little before 7 o'clock Monday morning, carrying a boy in his arms, aged three years, overtook Mayor Brush at the corner of Chatham street, and informed him that his wife had accidentally fallen down stairs, and he thought she had killed herself. He further stated that he was afraid some of his neighbors might accuse him of the murder, and desired to give himself up as a prisoner. He was then quite intoxicated, and the Mayor told him to go home and he would send an officer up to inquire into the matter. With this Campbell left for home.

The Scene of the Murder—A Shocking Spectacle.

The Mayor on reaching his office despatched Officer Long to investigate the matter. On the way Mr. Long called Officer Fred. Ruch to accompany him, and when they had reached the corner of Brady street they met Campbell, who was then on his way to the office of Dr. J. C. Thorn. They stopped and heard Campbell ask Dr. Thorn to go down to the house and examine his wife, and pronounce her dead if she was dead. The officers not knowing that the woman was dead went to the house, and on entering found the body of Mrs. Campbell lying on the kitchen floor, horribly bruised and cut about the face and head, and exhibiting unmistakable signs of a desperate struggle and a violent death. They concluded that Campbell had committed the awful tragedy, and at once hastened to the doctor's office and took him into custody, conveying him to the Mayor's office and locking him up for a hearing.

A number of officers then visited the house, and made a thorough examination of it. It is a small brick, containing two rooms on the main floor, a basement kitchen, and an attic, extending over the two rooms. It does not adjoin any other dwelling, although there are numerous tenements in the immediate vicinity.

Where the Death Struggle Occurred.

An examination of the upper rooms left no doubt that the death struggle occurred therein. The officers, ascending from the kitchen by a narrow and ill-lighted stairway, entered what was used as a sitting-room. By the aid of a lighted candle, blood was traced on the walls of the stairway from top to bottom.

In the rooms above everything was in disorder and betokened murder in its most horrible aspect. There was a large pool of thickened blood on a piece of oil cloth in front of the fire-place, and it is more probable that the wretched woman, after having been beaten until unable to move, was permitted to bleed to death. Here also the walls were smeared with blood, and the overturned furniture and broken dishes showed too plainly that violence had been witnessed in this apartment. The adjoining room, however, bespoke an equally desperate encounter, and it was probably here that the murderous assault was commenced. The room was uncarpeted, curtained, but little furniture, and had been used for storing soap and candle boxes. Some boxes, and an old bureau and washstand, were the principal articles. The floor was literally red with blood, and the walls, door, windowsills, etc., were more or less spotted. Pieces of a very large wash-bowl, with blood and hair adhering, were picked up from the floor, and the leg of a chair, with a splintered portion of a rung attached, was also found with matted hair and blood on the end. The wash-bowl and the chair-leg had evidently both been used to beat the life out of the helpless woman. From the horrors of this room she probably escaped into the next, there to fall and die of her wounds. A blood-stained poker was also found, and marks resembling those made by a poker were discernible on the wall between the doors. A bucket of water, and some wet rags, were found in the room, and the uncarpeted floor showed plainly that attempts had been made to wash up the blood. The bloody poker was taken by an officer to the Mayor's office, as was also a large butcher-knife, and both will be used in evidence against the accused.

Statement of the Prisoner.

Campbell was brought to the watch-house by Officer Ruch, of the Mayor's police, at about thirty-five minutes to nine o'clock. He was very much intoxicated, and greatly excited, but on being presented to Captain Robert Graham, who has charge of the lockup, without any solicitation or inducement made the following statement. Said he:—"I have lost the best spoke in my wheel, but I know that I did not kill her; I did not inflict any of the injuries which caused her death; I cannot tell when she died; was out getting whisky at the time the injuries were inflicted; both her and I were drunk." The prisoner here paused awhile, but on continuing said:—"On Sunday afternoon I discovered her in company with two men with whom she was entirely too intimate; she saw me and ran and I after her; in running she tripped and fell down the stairs, killing herself; did not raise a hand against her; was drunk and asleep when she died; heard her groan about 2 o'clock A. M., on Monday." The prisoner said no more at this time, but after being being placed in a cell told several conflicting stories to the reporters, of which the following is a part:—

Testimony Against Campbell.

I, Job Moreland, of the Fourteenth ward of Pittsburg, make this my solemn statement:—I was in Mr. Campbell's house on Sunday evening, November 7, 1869, about 4 o'clock; Mr. Campbell went up stairs; I heard Campbell's wife scream and cry "murder;" I heard a heavy fall; then Mr. Campbell came down stairs; he went up stairs three times; every time he went up stairs he beat her; every time he was up stairs she called "murder;" the last time he was up stairs he said, "You ——— ———, I'll kill you;" he then ordered her down stairs; he then kicked her down stairs; after he came down he picked her up and laid her on the settee, and commenced beating her with a poker; I told him it was a shame to abuse a woman; he told me if I interfered he would cut my ——— liver out; I then left; she was alive when I left; I did not know she was dead until the officer came to the mill this morning.

The witness was cross-examined at length upon the above statement by John C. McCarthy, Esq., counsel for the prisoner.

Owen Murphy, sworn—Don't know anything about the murder; I was in Campbell's house last night, and he asked me to go to a drug store and get some sticking plaster for his wife's head; he said some men had beaten her; on Saturday evening I was at Campbell's house; I heard his wife up stairs, crying; she said Campbell had beat her; she said there was a lump on her head and her shoulder was broken; Campbell told her to stop crying or he would cut her in two; I told him it was a shame to beat a woman in that way; he told me to shut up or he would cut me.

The Deceased.

Mrs. Campbell was about 25 years of age, and also had resided in Philadelphia. Her maiden name was Butler, and her mother lives at No. 2105 Locust street, Philadelphia. She had two children, the youngest of which died some months since. The other is the little boy already mentioned, who has been taken charge of by one of the neighbors. Mrs. Campbell was addicted to drinking, and probably she had other faults, but her dire misfortune consisted in being linked to a brutal and violent husband. She seems to have led a most wretched life, and the horrors of her death must have been indescribable.

ABYSSINIA.

Expedition of Two Englishmen Into the Almost Unknown Territory.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes:—

"Messrs. Powell and Jenkins, who embark for England by the mail which will bring you this letter, have accomplished the object of their mission to Abyssinia. They have succeeded in tracing the mutilated bones, which by certain infallible proofs—such as peculiar stoppages of teeth—they were able to identify as the remains of their murdered relatives. Moreover, they have avenged the murder by marching with an armed force of Prince Kassai's, of Tigre, against the Shangalla tribe, the perpetrators of the cruel deed. On arriving in the Prince's territory—who it will be remembered was Lord Napier of Magdala's ally during the Abyssinian expedition—Mr. Powell and his brother-in-law were assured by him that he would be always found ready to assist all Englishmen in difficulties. Colonel Kirkham, military instructor to Prince Kassai's forces, likewise assisted his countrymen very materially in their expedition.

"Placing an armed force, therefore, at the disposal of Mr. Powell, and giving the two gentlemen an interpreter called Merchir, whose services were as invaluable now as when he served Lord Napier in a similar capacity, the little army marched onwards, and soon arrived near the spot where the crime had been committed. The Shangallas had, however, got scent of the ambushed force, and before the followers of Mr. Powell were ready for the attack the greater portion had escaped scot free through the jungle, which in this neighborhood is very high. Eight Shangalla savages were killed in the affray; one of whom, who wore the murdered Mr. Powell's coat, had, it subsequently transpired, been the chief instigator of the crime.

"Five villages, numbering fifty-two houses, in which two guns and other relics were found, were ignited and razed to the ground. Fourteen hundred head of cattle were captured, and in short, everything was done to show the Shangalla tribe the punishment they had laid themselves open to for their wickedness. It will be recollected that Mr. Powell and Mr. Jenkins met with very valuable assistance on their arrival here some three months ago from the hereditary Prince Mahomed Taulk, who gave them a special steamer which took them to Massowah, and furthered their plans in many ways. They have, therefore, not failed to express their warmest thanks to the Khedive, to whom they were presented by Colonel Stanton, her Majesty's agent and Consul-General, for the great sympathy they received at the hands of his son. Messrs. Powell and Jenkins express themselves in terms of great gratitude also of Mr. Munzinger at Massowah for the interest and solicitous care shown them in their mission."

Commodore Stewart.

The following interesting incident, says the New Haven *Palladium*, is handed to us by a worthy veteran, who "knows whereof he speaks:"—

"The following incident will go to confirm, if confirmation be necessary, the coolness and fixed determination of Commodore Charles Stewart, of the United States Navy:—During the last war with Great Britain, when the United States frigate Constitution, then in his command, was coming into action with his Britannic Majesty's two ships-of-war Cyane and Levant, his first lieutenant, the late Commodore Ballard, approached him and said, 'Sir, the vessels we are about to encounter are *two frigates.*' Captain Stewart replied, 'Would to God there were *three of them.* Give the ship all her canvas, that we may be enabled to bring them to action before night sets in,' observing at the same time, 'I am of opinion these fellows have caught a *Tartar at last, if they never caught one before.*' The result of the combat fully justified him in his opinion. After the action the two vanquished captains, Douglass and Gordon, expressed themselves, in the hearing of Captain Stewart, that if the encounter were to take place again, a different result might ensue. Captain Stewart immediately replied, 'Gentlemen, signify to me in writing your wishes on that score, and I will, without one moment's delay, place you in command of your ships again and everything appertaining to them, as far as lies in my power.' However, it is believed, and generally understood no request of that nature ever came from them."

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the N. Y. Herald.

"There was no improvement to-day in the market for mercantile paper, and the suspension of the old firm of Brainger & Co. was not calculated to better the condition of affairs. The note brokers reported a great deal more scrutiny of names as a consequence of this event, the paper of the firm in question having been always regarded as first-class. At the same time the general distrust was heightened by the announcement of the suspension of three small firms in the dry goods and cloth trade and one of larger capital in the oil trade. We forbear giving names until the facts are more fully authenticated. There was a report of a suspension in the Stock Exchange, but it probably grew out of the sales under the rule in the Gold Board for the adjustment of suspensions occurring at the time of the gold "corner." The note brokers reported no business doing under twelve per cent., although the nominal range of prime paper was ten to fifteen per cent. discount. The worst feature of the present crisis is the substitution of monthly for annual rates, which is beginning to be the custom. Thus single names were quoted to-day at 1½ to 2 per cent. per month discount, instead of at 18 to 24 per cent., as formerly. This disposition to compute by the shorter period is a manifestation of the desire to employ funds at as brief a time as possible, so perceptible in the practice of call loans, as they are denominated, in the street, where the money is lent, subject to return on demand after one day's interval. The banks are not without funds, as their last statement clearly shows, and the amount of capital seeking satisfactory employment is much larger than usual at this season of the year. Where collaterals are put up money is to be had without stint. But the fears of money lenders have been aroused by the depression in the produce business and other branches of trade. Hence their unwillingness to take simple promises to pay. The evil is one which lives and thrives upon itself. A less conservative policy on the part of capitalists would doubtless bridge the dangers which many merchants find themselves about to encounter. As it is, the gradual increase of this timidity and the tightening of the purse strings will drive to the wall many who would, in the ordinary condition of things, successfully meet all their engagements.

"The Money market was easy at four to six per cent. on call. After two o'clock large balances were being freely offered at five per cent., and a good deal of money went over night unemployed.

"Foreign exchange was steady and firm on the basis of 108⅞@109 for prime bankers' sixty day, and 109⅜@107⅝ for sight sterling bills.

"Gold was irregular between the extremes of 126⅜ and 127⅜. The latter was the opening figure, from which the market was reluctant to recede, owing to continued fears as to the extent of the European complications arising out of the apprehended death of Victor Emanuel. At this stage of business the announcement was made that the court had removed the injunctions on the officers of the Gold Board, which was soon after followed by sales for the account of suspended firms, the prices declining to the lower figure above quoted. Inasmuch as the amount thus sold was a million, the decline might have been larger had not the sellers also have been the purchasers. As the Government also sold a million today the strength of the market reflects the influence of the firmer tone of foreign exchange and of the European news concerning the King of Italy. In the gold loan market there was a pressure to have balances carried, and despite the easy state of the money market the holders of gold paid from three to seven per cent. for the accommodation.

"The Government market was strong and steady, in sympathy with the firmer tone of the gold quotations, and prices varied only an eighth to a quarter per cent. on the whole day's business. The following quotations were made at the close of street business last evening:—United States currency sixes, 107⅜@108⅛; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 118@118⅛; do. do., coupon, 118@118⅛; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 113@113¼; do. do., coupon, 1862, do., 115⅛@115⅜; do. do., coupon, 1864, do., 113⅛@113⅜; do. do., coupon, 1865, 113⅝@114; do. do., registered, January and July, 115⅞@116; do. do., coupon, 1865, do., 115⅞@116; do. do. coupon, 1867, 116@116⅛; do. do., coupon, 1868, do., 115⅞@116; do. ten-forties, registered, do. 107⅜@107⅝; do., coupon, 107⅜@107¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Cotton lower; sales of 500 bales middling uplands at 25c. Flour—State and Western without decided change; Southern quiet. Wheat advanced 1c. and in fair demand for export and speculation; No. 2 spring $1·28; Amberstall, $1·40; winter red Western $1·37@1·40. Corn advanced 2@3c.; mixed Western, 98@$1·02 for unsound and $1·03@1·07 for sound. Oats advanced 1@2c.; State, 66@67c.; new Southern and Western, 64@66c. Beef quiet. Pork firmer; new mess, $29·50@29·75; prime, $24·50@36. Lard firm; steam rendered, in tierces, 17¾@17¾c. Whisky quiet and nominal.

Never tell your secrets in a cornfield, for it has a thousand ears.

AN INHUMAN ACT—Pulling down "the blind."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OBITUARY.

Death of General John E. Wool This Morning at the Age of 80 Years.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Tariff Question—What Judge Kelley Had to Say About it—Railroad Damages in Baltimore—Financial and Commercial.

FROM NEW YORK.

Death of General Wool at Two o'clock This Morning.

TROY, Nov. 10.—General Wool died at his residence, in this city, at half-past two o'clock this morning, in the presence of his family, Hon. J. A. Griswold, and James, his colored servant, who has been with him for upwards of forty years. He died almost without a struggle. He was eighty years of age. The time of the funeral has not been announced.

OBITUARY.

Major-General John E. Wool.

The death of General John E. Wool is announced in a telegram from Troy, N. Y., at which place he has been residing since his retirement from active duty in the army.

John Ellis Wool was born at Newburg, N. Y., in the year 1789, and was therefore but eighty years old at the time of his death, and not eighty-six, as has been frequently stated. His early education was very meagre, and before he had attained his majority he became engaged in business at Troy, New York, as a bookseller. His property being consumed by fire, he turned his attention to the law, but his studies were interrupted by the war with Great Britain in 1812, when, through the friendship of Governor De Witt Clinton, he obtained a commission as captain in the 13th Infantry. His first active service was at the storming of Queenstown Heights, October 13, where he was shot through both thighs, and was promoted to be major in the 29th Infantry. He was in the battles of Plattsburg, September 6-11, 1814, and for his gallantry in the action at Beekmantown was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. On the reduction of the army at the end of the war, he was retained in the 6th Infantry; in 1816 was appointed inspector-general of the Northern Division; in 1818 lieutenant-colonel; in 1821 inspector-general of the whole army; and in 1826 brevet brigadier-general for ten years' faithful service.

In 1832 the Government sent him to Europe to examine the military systems of some of the principal nations. He was received with marked civility in France, especially by the King and the Minister of War, Marshal Soult, and thence went to Belgium, where he was the guest of the King, and was present at the siege of Antwerp. For a year or two after his return he was employed in inspecting all the coast defenses from Maine to the delta of the Mississippi; in 1836 he was charged with removing the Cherokee Indians to Arkansas; and in 1838, during the Canadian difficulties, he made a reconnoissance through the wilds of northern Maine, with a view to the defense of the frontier. He obtained the full rank of brigadier-general July 25, 1841.

At the commencement of the Mexican war he was ordered to the West to organize the volunteers (May 30, 1846), and in less than six weeks had despatched to the seat of war 12,000 troops fully armed and equipped. He then collected 3000 troops at San Antonio de Bexar under his personal command, crossed the Rio Grande October 8, and reached Saltillo after a march of 900 miles, having lost hardly a man, and preserving such admirable discipline in his army as to gain the general good-will of the inhabitants. He selected the ground on which was fought the battle of Buena Vista (February 23, 1847), made the preliminary dispositions, and commanded in the early part of the action until the arrival of General Taylor, who, in his official report of the victory, attributes a large share of the success to General Wool's "vigilance and arduous services before the action, and his gallantry and activity on the field." For his conduct on this occasion General Wool was breveted a major-general in 1848.

He remained in command at Saltillo until November 25, 1847, when on the return of General Taylor to the United States he succeeded to the command of the Army of Occupation, and retained it until the conclusion of the war, his headquarters being at Monterey. In this capacity the civil as well as military authority throughout the States of New Leon, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas devolved upon him. He cleared the country of robbers and guerrillas, and in Monterey, according to an eye-witness, enforced more perfect order than was to be found in any city of the United States.

After his return home in July, 1848, he commanded the Eastern Military Division, with his headquarters at Troy, until the reorganization of the commands in October, 1853, when he was placed at the head of the Department of the East, with his headquarters at Baltimore. In January, 1854, he received the thanks of Congress, and the presentation of a sword for his services in Mexico. In the same month he was transferred to the Department of the Pacific, with instructions from the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, to "use all proper means to detect the fitting out of armed expeditions against countries with which the United States are at peace," and to co-operate with the civil authorities "in maintaining the neutrality laws." Executing these orders literally, General Wool incurred the displeasure of the Secretary, who prevented his further compliance with his instructions by removing the headquarters of the department from San Francisco to the inland town of Benicia. The correspondence between the General and Davis was published by order of Congress in 1858.

In 1856 General Wool put an end to the Indian disturbances in Washington and Oregon Territories, in a campaign of three months. At the close of President Pierce's administration he was recalled to the Department of the East, with his headquarters at Troy.

When civil war was imminent towards the close of 1860, he hastened to offer his services to the Government, and after the attack upon Fort Sumter went to New York to organize, equip, and send on to Washington the first regiments of volunteers. He took the responsibility of reinforcing Colonel Dimick at Fortress Monroe, thus saving that important post from danger of seizure by the Confederates. About May 1 he was ordered to return to Troy. In August he was sent to Fortress Monroe as Commander of the Department of Virginia, and from that post led an expedition which occupied Norfolk May 10, 1862. On June 2 he was transferred to the command of the Middle Department, with his headquarters at Baltimore, and did not subsequently take any active part in the war. But his sympathies were heartily and thoroughly enlisted on the side of the Union, and his failing years alone prevented him from adding fresh laurels to those which had already clustered about his brow. In a letter addressed, on the 31st of December, 1860, to General Cass, then Secretary of War, he displayed his stern and unyielding loyalty to the flag under which he had fought during a long and eventful life, in an unmistakable manner. Referring to the contemplated surrender of Fort Sumter to the Rebels, he said:—"If it should be surrendered to South Carolina, which I do not apprehend, the smothered indignation of the free States would be raised beyond control. It would not be in the power of any one to restrain it. In twenty days two hundred thousand men would be in readiness to take vengeance on all who would betray the Union into the hands of its enemies. * * I would avoid the bloody and desolating example of the Mexican States. I am now, and forever, in favor of the Union, its preservation, and the rigid maintenance of the rights and interests of the States, individually as well as collectively."

On the 16th of May, 1862, the deceased was rewarded for his long and faithful services to the country by being promoted to a full major-generalship in the regular army. For three or four weeks previous to his death, his health was failing rapidly, and on the 30th of October he was seized with something akin to vertigo while exercising in the garden attached to his residence, and, falling heavily, received a severe contusion over the eye. The injuries thus received, in connection with his advanced years and feebleness, resulted in his death.

Political.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—The official canvassers return Murphy (Dem.) elected to the Assembly from the First district of this county by 18 majority. Since the election both parties had claimed this district.

The Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, November 10. — Stocks steady. Money at 7 per cent. Gold, 127. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115¾; do. 1864, do., 113½; do. 1865, do., 113½; do. do., new, 115¾; do. 1867, 116; do. 1868, 115¾; Ten-forties, 107⅜. Virginia sixes, new 54; Missouri sixes, 88; Canton Company, 51½; Cumberland preferred, 27; New York Central, 182; Erie, 26⅜; Reading, 96¾; Hudson River, 161; Michigan Central, 120¾; Michigan Southern, 89; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 103⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185¾; Western Union Telegraph, 35¾.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President, Judge Kelley, and the Tariff.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—I learn that my account of Judge Kelley's interview with the President the other day, relative to the tariff, was inaccurate in some points. Judge Kelley proposed to put the raw materials which we do not produce in this country on the free list. He also proposes a consequent reduction in duties on articles manufactured from this raw material. By this we will lose some revenue which we can afford, as we will receive a large part of it through internal taxes. This is Kelley's position about the tariff. The President, I understand, did not fully commit himself on this matter, but requested Judge Kelley to leave papers and statements with him for the purpose of examination. I make this correction in justice to all concerned.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Heavy Damages.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—The jury last evening in the City Court returned a verdict awarding seventeen thousand dollars damages to Margaret Beck and her four children, against the Northern Central Railroad Company, for killing her husband and father of the children. The widow gets eight thousand, and the residue is apportioned among the children. A motion was made for a new trial.

The announcement of ex-Governor Pratt's death was made in all the courts to-day, when they adjourned, after numerous eulogies.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 10—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 93¾; for account, 93⅝. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 83¾; 18658, old, 82½; 18678, 83¾; Ten-forties, 78. Erie, 19¾. Illinois Central, 98¾. Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11¾@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾@12d. The sales will probably reach 8000 bales. Other articles are unchanged.

ANTWERP, Nov. 10.—Petroleum opens firm at 61½f.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 10.—Arrived, steamship North American, from Quebec.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 10—1 P. M.—Erie, 20¼; Illinois Central, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—Cotton is tending down; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales are now estimated at 10,000 bales.

PARIS, Nov. 10—3·30 P. M.—The Bourse is now quiet. Rentes, 71f. 17c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 10.—United States Five-twenties opened flat and quiet at 89@89½.

HAVRE, Nov. 10.—Cotton opens flat and quiet at 134¾f. afloat.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A Record of Just When and Where They Assumed Them.

The *Agitator*, a Chicago woman's suffrage paper, furnishes the following interesting briefs in regard to women's voting:—

In Manchester, England, eight women, whose names were by accident left on the registry, voted at the last election. Eight others, freeholders, voted in southeast Lancashire. In Ashford, East Kent, 15 out of 35 who were registered recorded their votes. In Finsbury the same number also went to the polls. In Dublin one woman, and in London three women, voted.

In Canada, as in several of our own States, women are allowed to vote for and serve as school trustees.

In Pitcairn's Island, which is inhabited by mutineers of the Bounty, the Government, which is based on a written Constitution, is shared on equal terms by men and women alike.

Ladies of title formerly occupied seats in the House of Lords, where they were entitled, as peeresses in their own right, or when their lords were dead and the heirs were in their nonage. They also held the office of High Sheriff, which must be held by one possessed of the electoral qualifications and other dignities.

It has also been stated that the late investigations tend to show that the Parliaments were originally founded on the idea of universal suffrage, the manifestation of which was the showing of hands.

In the British Australasian colony of Australia, women universally assumed the right to vote some four years ago, having found that the law had, probably inadvertently, been so framed as to permit them. It works admirably, according to all reports.

In Sweden, chiefly through the exertions of Frederika Bremer, an indirect right of voting was, in 1862, granted to all women possessing specified property qualifications.

By the Italian code, a widow or wife, separated from her husband who pays taxes, is allowed to vote through such child or other relative as she may designate.

In Holland, widows and single women, possessed of property, are allowed to vote on all questions of taxation, etc., likely to affect its value.

In 1867 Moravia granted the franchise to all widows who pay taxes.

In many towns in France women possess the right to vote in municipal affairs; and in one of them it is said that the Council was recenly composed wholly of women.

In Austria women can vote as nobles; in their corporate capacity, as nuns and tax-payers.

In Hungary, up to 1841, widows and single women who were landed proprietors, possessed the right to vote. They were deprived of it by the revolutionary government, and they are now petitioning in large numbers for the restoration of this right.

What is the most dangerous ship to embark in?—Authorship.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1869.

The local Money market appears to have relapsed into sudden inactivity and unexpected ease. The demand has fallen off steadily during the current week, whilst the supply of currency, by an inconsistency which is not unusual is monetary circles, nor easily accounted for, has increased.

It seems like a paradox that men should make a rush for money only when it is not to be had, or when it is held at such arbitrary figures as to place it in the position of "sour grapes" to legitimate business interests. Yet such seems to be the case just now. A few days ago the demand was heavy from all classes of borrowers, who freely paid 10@12 per cent., and money was scarce at that, whilst to-day it will hardly command 8 per cent., and another decline appears inevitable.

Gold is quiet and firm. Prem ium at noon, 127. Government bonds continue as yesterday.

The Stock market is fairly active, but prices are weak. The Board adjourned at 12 M., out of respect to the late Rear Admiral Stewart. State loans were quiet, with sales of the first series at 102¾. City 6s were without change; the old issues sold at 95¾, and the new at 100¾@101.

Reading Railroad was quiet and weak, selling at 48⅞@48·44. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53¾; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 55¾; Minehill Railroad at 53; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 118¼.

In Canal shares the only transactions were in Lehigh Navigation, 33½@33¾.

McClintock Oil sold at ¾.

In Canal and Passenger Railway stocks no sales were reported.

Philadelphia Bank sold at 157¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$400 Pa 6s, 1 se....	102¾	200 sh Reading...18.48·44	
$8000 do..s15fat.	102¾	100 do.....	48⅝
$1300 City 6s, Old.is.	95¼	100 do..... s5.	48⅝
$2000 Alle Co 5s...		500 do ..18.b30.	48½
s5wn.. 76		100 do.....b30.	48½
$6500 City 6s, New.is.101		1 sh Minehill R...	53
$67 Mor Cl Scp...		6 sh Leh V R.....	53¾
Saturday.... 63		400 Leh N St.is.b30.	33½
$1200 Leh 6s, '84...	81¾	300 do.....	33½
7 sh Phil Bk.....	157½	800 sh M'Clint'k Oil.is	¾
20 sh Cam & A R.	118¼	2 sh Penna R...	53⅞

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@118⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115⅝; do., 1864, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1865, 113⅛@113⅞; do., July, 1865, 115⅛@116; do. do., 1867, 115⅝@116⅛; do., 1868, 115⅝@116; 10-40s, 107⅜@107⅞; Cur. 6s, 107⅜@107¾; Gold, 127.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115½; do. 1864, 113⅛@

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FUNCTUS OFFICIO.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Hon. Garrett Davis, who was a delegate to the Capital Convention at St. Louis, and who voted against the removal of the national seat of government "to some place in the valley of the Mississippi river," has given his reasons for that vote, in a long letter to the Governor of Kentucky. Mr. Davis takes the ground that, however much we may desire to carry our national gods from the District of Columbia, we have no power in the premises. When Virginia and Maryland ceded each a portion of its territory to the nation, they did so forever. When the United States accepted this territory, they took an inalienable estate, and were bound to use it for the purpose and upon the conditions of the cession for all time to come. Mr. Garrett Davis states this doctrine in two languages—the English and the Latin—as follows:—"When the States have ceded the necessary territory, they cannot withdraw or abrogate their cessions; and so when Congress has accepted them, it cannot repeal or abrogate its acceptance. No one will deny that the cession of the States and the acceptance by Congress concludes any further action of the States, and their power over the subject then becomes *functus officio;* and it is equally true that the associated power of acceptance by Congress, when executed, is exhaustive and *functus officio;*" and, therefore, there is nothing more to be said or done about the matter. Congress is powerless. Conventions are in vain. Delegates can do nothing. The capital is like an obstinate old woman—"when it is sot, it's sot." It is as immovable as the everlasting hills, and is firmly bedded in the mud of the district by some irrepealable law of constitutional inertia.

Mr. Davis might have safely left the discussion at this point, but he indulges, after his dry logic, in various poetical and historical suggestions. "Shall public buildings," he exclaims, "whose style and magnificence command the admiration of every traveller; shall halls, made historical by eloquence and statesmanship, surpassing the Roman forum and all the learned seats of Athens in their palmiest days, be abandoned to bats and owls?" We fully agree with Mr. Davis in his answer:—"The noblest reason and sentiments of man answer, No!" As we write, a melancholy picture of the ruined Capitol presents itself to our mind's eye, with a special and particular fox looking out of each unglazed window; with whole colonies of owls trying in vain, by solemn looks, to keep up the reputation of the edifice for wisdom; and with flocks of bats flitting in the twilight of the crumbling corridors. The foxes bark, the owls complain to the moon, and the rustle of the bats suggests the wandering and uneasy ghosts of departed Congressmen. It may be long before Lord Macaulay's New Zealander will arrive to inspect the ruins; but even the generation nearest to our own may furnish a Volney or a Layard to philosophize or to photograph in Pennsylvania avenue! Meanwhile, the capital having been removed to St. Louis, she has (to use Mr. Davis' vigorous words) "taken to her bosom a moral leper, the Government of the United States;" and her "frenzied populace" is continually frightening honorable members out of their senses by the perpetration of "the wildest and bloodiest excesses."

Mr. Davis' final argument against the projected removal is the highly classical one that, if we wait long enough, Washington will become like the ancient City of Rome, which subdued "Italy, Gaul, Germany, Britain, Greece, and Macedon;" which "carried her arms in triumph to Carthage, and, under its walls, vanquished the great Hannibal;" which "pushed them victoriously over the ominions of the Ptolemies to the Pyramids nd Thebes;" which "subjugated Syria;" which "swept across Mesopotamia;" which passed over long-buried Babylon;" which "built her fortified camps on the banks of the Indus, where Alexander terminated his conquests"—and blubbered like a school-boy because he had reached the *nil ultra* of ambition! All this achievement required, as Mr. Davis coolly observes, only twelve centuries from the time when Romulus "located on the Tiber." But

"What was Goose-creek once is Tiber now."

We have made a fair start in a classical direction, and in the year of our Lord 3069, if we will but wait, Washington will (Mr. Davis thinks) "run the parallel of Rome in the duration and splendor of metropolitan history."

This may be a very good way of mitigating the ardors of Occidental ambition; but we fear that those who have this movement in hand will not care the drippings of a whisky jug for Mr. Garrett's talk about the Tiber, Carthage, Hannibal, the Polemies, Mesopotamia, and Alexander; for, although they are well-seasoned and respectable names, there is no spell in them to prevent St. Louis from running away with our seat of government, provided she does not find it an impracticable back-load. A good, solid, common-sense argument against the change—such, for instance, as its enormous expense, the nation being still heavily in debt—is worth all Mr. Davis' fine writing about Rome and Athens, the bats and the owls. The single fact that Washington is practically more nearly a centre now than upon the day of its foundation, is worth all the fine things which Mr. Davis can find in all the classical dictionaries which have ever been printed.

THE BURLINGAME TREATY AND ANTI-CHINESE LAW.

From the N. Y. Times.

The ratification of the Burlingame treaty with China will have an important effect upon our commerce with that nation, and upon our own laws and customs in those parts of our country into which the Chinamen have made their way. They have made their entrance in spite of the hostility of the whites—a hostility which has shown itself not only in cruel treatment of individuals, but in oppressive laws, directed against the whole race. Those laws, however, have been the work of State legislation. It is to this treaty, made by the nation, and to the national legislature, and to the national courts, that those who are unjustly affected by those statnets will look for protection.

A matter of this kind was recently brought before a United States District Court, in the Territory of Idaho. The Legislature of that Territory, following the lead of some of her older sisters in her prejudices against the Chinese, had passed a law declaring that no Chinaman should work at mining in the Territory without a license, which would cost him $5 a month; and furthermore, that "all Mongolians, whether male or female, and of whatever occupation, residing in the mining districts of this Territory, shall be considered foreign miners under this act, and shall pay a license of $5 for each and every month they reside in this Territory." A Chinaman, bearing the euphonious name of Ah Bow, thereupon applied to the United States Court for an injunction to restrain a Sheriff from collecting this tax. The Judge, who bore the equally euphonious name of Noggles, refused the injunction on some technical ground. But he took occasion to express an opinion on the law in question and all laws of a similar character. This circumstance very clearly indicates what their fate must be when brought before the national tribunals. The Judge further traced them to the influence of California legislation, and did not hesitate to declare that they were the product of "hostility to the Chinese," and he expressed a determination to banish them from the country. He also described them as "infamous laws," and due to an effort to "gratify the low prejudice of narrow-minded, illiberal, self-conceited demagognes." He showed that our Government has in many ways endeavored to maintain friendly relations with China, and that these statutes are inconsistent with such relations, and with all the enactments which invite foreigners to come to this country as "a country of equality, justice, and humanity." And, speaking of the Burlingame treaty, he added that "when this treaty has been proclaimed, and has become binding upon this Government, of course the present infamous laws will be superseded thereby."

Mr. Justice Noggles talked good law when he declared that the Burlingame treaty must override any State law which is in conflict with it. The Constitution declares that such treaties shall be "the supreme law of the land," and this provision has been expressly decided by the Supreme Court to be binding upon State Courts and Legislatures. He uttered very good sense also when, having quoted from a speech of one of the highest officials in California the statement that the Chinese were "the most frugal, industrious, and ingenious people on the face of the earth," and that they were "an injury to the State, and he would unite with any party that would use energetic means to keep them out of the country," he characterizes the speech as "the same old fogy argument formerly used to prevent the building of railroads, threshing machines, and reapers."

It is clearly advantageous to the whole country that such questions as this be passed upon by courts which, though by no means insensible to local feelings, or even prejudices, are yet lifted up to a higher plane, where they are exposed to better influences, and are by their own constitution called upon to look upon such controversies from a national instead of a local point of view.

A DEAD MAN'S HEAD.

From the N. Y. World.

The ruthless determination of the law (or, rather, lawyers) to "find a victim" was never, it would seem, more singularly illustrated than during the late trial, in Rockland county, of Antoine Maurer, the Alsatian, for the murder of Joachim Fuerter. The circumstantial evidence adduced against the accused and now condemned Maurer was amply sufficient to justify the most searching trial. But it was not strong enough, in the opinion of the District Attorney, to warrant conviction; otherwise, that legal luminary could scarcely have summoned the extraordinary witness which he did summon to confront the prisoner. This witness was the murdered man's head!

Without the fairness to bring it into court—where the hapless Alsatian's horror at the sight of it would very likely have been so simulated by the horror expressed on the visages of the other spectators that an intelligent jury must have been puzzled to distinguish between the conscious gilt of Maurer and the shuddering innocence of Maurer's fellow-beings—the District Attorney, it is said, had the head itself "preserved in a can," in readiness to be popped out, like a hideous toy-ghoul from a box, before the eyes of the victim in his prison solitude. When Maurer went to wash his hands, he found the head staring up at him from the bottom of the wash-pail. When he sat in the hall, outside his cell, gazing at vacancy, a theatrical hand lifted the blanket from the hall table and revealed the head. The head glared at him in his waking moments at dead of night, and so frightened and haunted the poor wretch that it is surely no wonder that he was at last driven half insane. Then statements—wandering, contradictory, and improbable—which can hardly be called confessions, were wrung from him. These evidently helped to procure his conviction and his sentence to death.

Should this horrible story be substantiated by an official investigation, public sentiment would justify the Governor in so postponing the execution of the sentence as to enable the friends of Antoine Maurer to procure for him another trial. Justice cannot have been conserved by any such device for extracting a confession of guilt, or guilty participation, from a man on his trial for murder. The inquisition, with its appliances of the rack, gouges, and hot irons, was supposed to be, even in theory, an extinct institution; yet here, within an hour's ride of the city of New York, is reported to flourish a limb of the law who has it somehow in his power to establish a death's-head inquisition of his own against a prisoner for the purpose of procuring the latter to be hung.

NAPOLEON AND ROCHEFORT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

M. Henri Rochefort, editor of a Paris journal named *Lanterne*—an excellent specimen of the *lucus a non lucendo* in transatlantic journalism—has completely failed in his endeavors to rank as a French political martyr. Napoleon has extinguished him, in his own peculiar style, and in a manner just suited to the case of Rochefort. The pen-and-ink parodist of revolution, who has been for some time past in exile in Belgium, set out from Brussels the other day for France. On reaching the frontier he was arrested by the police. This was a perfect "Godsend" to Rochefort, who immediately commenced to sing, in anticipation, like a Quartier Latin flea, when, behold, the Emperor comes out on him with a *coup d'etat* in the shape of a telegram directing his release and accompanied by a "safe conduct" paper, endorsed by the imperial sign manual, under which he journeyed to Paris, where he has been nominated for the Legislature and serenaded by his friends without any interference on the part of the police.

People have been accustomed to read and speak a good deal of the Malakoff and Magenta and Solferino, the assault on the tower of the Russian stronghold demonstrating that no impediment is too high or difficult for the military genius of France when inspired by a Bonaparte, while the attack—for it is an attack when applied to such a man—on Rochefort proves that no event can be so trifling or insignificant as to escape the careful attention of Napoleon the Third in the pursuance of his vast and peculiar system of rule. During the legal arrangements for the "State trials" and prosecution of the late great Irish agitator and his associates in Dublin, some years since, a very fussy "conspirator" (Mr. Tom Steele) bored the law officers of the Crown vastly and almost daily with questions relative to his case. The Attorney-General (Mr. Cusack Smith) becoming impatient, one day said to him:—"Mr. Steele, I cannot reply to your questions, and if you ask another one I will omit your name from the indictment and you won't be tried at all, either as conspirator or rebel." This threat silenced Tom, just as Napoleon now silences Henri. Such mode of action results from the universal communism of great minds in contempt for professional politicians.

ROEBUCK ON DEPORTMENT.

From the N. Y. World.

Our good friend Mr. Roebuck has laid mankind under a fresh obligation by furnishing a very good definition of the meaning of the much-abused word "gentleman." "A gentleman," said Mr. Roebuck, addressing himself to the members of the Dewsbury Mechanics' Institute, "means a man of gentle manners, a man of enlarged knowledge, a man who does to his neighbor what he wishes his neighbor to do to himself, who is kind and gentle in all his intercourse with the rest of the world, and who sinks himself when he has to consider the benefit of the community." This being Mr. Roebuck's ideal of a gentleman, he wanted to know why the workingmen of England could not be educated or educate themselves into being gentlemen. In his opinion it was not the wealth of the upper classes that made them happy and pleasant among themselves—it was their "manners;" and he could not see why the working-man could not teach themselves equally good "manners." "Why should the man," asked he, "who makes £200 or £300 a year by mechanical labor be a rude, coarse, and brutal fellow?" When Mr. Roebuck goes home, he finds, said he, "a cheerful wife, an educated and an elegant woman," and a daughter who inherited all the charms of her mother; and "why," asked he of his auditors, "should not your house be like my house, and your daughter and wife be like mine?" We are sure we do not know why not, save that it is very difficult to cultivate all the cardinal virtues on £200 a year, and that when poverty pinches sorely, and husband, wife, and daughter are compelled to toil all day long in a sweltering mill or a stuffy shop, and meet at night so wearied that they have spirit for nothing but swallowing their scanty meal and hastening to seek in slumber their necessary rest, there is little opportunity for the practice of "deportment" or elegant conversation concerning Shakespeare and the musical glasses. As many "gentlemen," in Mr. Roebuck's definition of the word, can be found among the working people as among those who are able to take life easier; but it is rather too much to ask of them to make their homes like Mr. Roebuck's.

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Of all kinds.

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HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.

DUNTON & LUSSON,

215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

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CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Monferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 3p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

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TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 253 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge! Agents wanted for interior counties.
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GRAVEL ROOFS REPAIRED AND WARranted for five years, at half the price others charge. Tin roofs repaired and painted at one cent per square foot. Old shingle roofs covered with ready roofing, at small cost. Keystone Roofing Company, No. 411 VINE Street. Call and see. 11 8 1m

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Importers and Manufacturers of

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FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 1 24

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Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1,083,529 70
PREMIUMS.....1,193,842 43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

Special advantages offered to clergymen.

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OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 97

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $515,379 23.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Assets.....Capital, $500,000. $2,250,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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William Welsh, John P. White,
S. Morris Wain, Louis C. Madeira,
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CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 15

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 810 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1855. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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William H. Rhawn, John Keesler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert, Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis, Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles, John W. Everman,
George A. West, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
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WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23]

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell.
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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4] No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A horse attached to a carriage and driven by Mr. Moore ran away yesterday, at York and Cedar streets. Mr. Moore was thrown out and seriously injured.

—A fire occurred yesterday afternoon at the Gray's Ferry Ink Works, Thirty-third and Washington avenue, from the boiling over of oil. It was soon extinguished with only a few hundred dollars' loss.

—The annual meeting of the Mercantile Beneficial Association was held yesterday afternoon, at Seventh and Sansom streets. Edmund A. Souder was called to the chair. W. C. Ludwig presented the annual report, from which we learn that during the past year 16 annual and 8 life members have been added to the association, and four have been transferred from annual to life membership. During the same period 3 deaths and 6 resignations have occurred. The total membership consists of 132 life, 615 annual and 1 honorary, making a total of 748 members. The Treasurer, W. H. Bacon, presented his report, showing the financial operations and condition of the association. During the year $4540·66 were received and $1971·22 were paid out, leaving a balance of $2569·43 in the Treasurer's hands. The assets of the association are placed at $27,306·10.

—Thomas Phillips was before Alderman Kerr last evening on a charge of conspiring with others to commit a felony. In August last the residence of Rev. Mr. Stange, at Germantown, was robbed of fifty dollars. One A. H. Miller was arrested at the time and bound over by Alderman Thomas. Miller recently appeared before Alderman Kerr and subscribed to an affidavit, in which he states that he called on the Rev. Mr. Stange and desired to get a place in a charitable institution, and finding that that gentleman could not aid him, represented himself as in an impoverished condition, whereupon Mr. Stange pulled out an envelope which seemed to be full of money, and handed him a fifty-cent note. Miller then came to the city and represented the case to Phillips, with whom he made arrangements to rob the residence of the minister. Accordingly two men were employed who did the job and secured the fifty dollars. Miller received three dollars and a half, and Phillips was cheated out of his "divvy." The alderman considered the case made out, and held Phillips in $3000 for a further hearing.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 126¾.

—The Baltimore Club races commenced yesterday.

—The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $490,531.

—The report of the sinking of the Cuban steamer Lilian is unfounded.

—Daniel Walsh has been convicted, in Chicago, of the murder of his wife.

—The Washington hotels are unfilled, and rooms to let in private houses are numerous.

—During October the Western Pacific Railroad earned $110,000 and the Central $612,000, in coin.

—Senator Sprague has finally concluded not to purchase the Washington *National Intelligencer*.

—A hundred men took a prisoner named Swarey from the Richmond, Ky., jail yesterday, and hung him.

—Ex-Senator Folger, it is understood in Albany, has accepted the Assistant Treasurership in New York.

—A rumor, which was got afloat in New York yesterday, that Collector Grinnell had resigned, is denied.

—Postmaster-General Creswell is not disposed to extend subsidies to additional ocean mail steamers.

—Ross Browne gave a sketch of his experience in and opinions of China in San Francisco on Monday evening.

—The vote for Governor in Minnesota is so close that it will require an official canvass to decide who is elected.

—The receipts from internal revenue for this month are largely in excess of those of the corresponding month of 1868.

—A fishing smack was found yesterday on Lake Michigan water-logged. The master and three fishermen have perished.

—Secretary Robeson has very wisely appointed a board of officers to settle the difficulty in the navy between the staff and line.

—The first State Fair held in South Carolina opens at Columbus to day. Much interest is manifested in it throughout the State.

—There were great rejoicings at Oakland, California, on Monday evening, over the arrival of the first overland train from the East.

—The Western members of Congress will make a strong effort at the coming session of Congress to remove the capital in their direction.

—The coal discovered in the Monte Diablo range has been tested by the Western Pacific Railroads on their locomotives and found to work well.

—The Chickasaw Jockey Club Races commenced at Memphis yesterday, but in consequence of bad weather there was a very small attendance.

—A twenty-five mile walking match, at Boston, on Monday, was won by McEttrick, after a hard contest with John Oddy, an English pedestrian.

—Everything is reported as quiet along the Erie Railroad. The strikers assert that that company have suffered more than they are willing to admit.

—Five millions of convertible bonds will shortly be issued by the Erie Railroad Company, for defraying the cost of a third line of rails over their entire road.

—The brakeman of an express train was shot dead by a concealed assassin, as the cars were leaving Bacon Creek Station, Ky., on Monday evening.

—New Hampshire yesterday decided by a large majority not to adopt the State constabulary act for the enforcement of the liquor law. The vote was a light one.

—The Convention bill passed the Tennessee Senate yesterday, so amended as to reduce the number of members to fifty. The House has yet to act upon the amendment.

—Members of Congress who have visited the Pacific coast think that it needs additional steam communication with China and Japan, and they recommend Governmental subsidies.

—The Peabody Institute, Beverly, Mass., has been closed until the arrival of the remains of Mr. Peabody, expected early in December. The trustees are making arrangements for the funeral.

—Ex-Governor Thomas G. Pratt, of Maryland, died in Baltimore yesterday afternoon. He was elected to the Executive chair of that State, by the Whig party, in 1844; served several terms in the Legislature, and portion of a term in the United States Senate.

—News of a most awful tragedy comes from Tahiti, via San Francisco. Three hundred Coolies rose against the master of the vessel in which they were being carried to slavery, murdered him and his two officers, in revenge for which the mate, who succeeded in escaping into the hold, blew up a keg of gunpowder, killing nearly all on board.

Foreign Affairs.

—Abdel Kader has arrived at Alexandria. He will be present at the opening of the Suez Canal.

—Walter Brown, the American oarsman, has arrived in England, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

—Admiral Topete has resigned his seat in the Spanish Cabinet, on account of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa. He will continue to give aid to Prim.

—Yesterday was Lord Mayor's Day in London. Mr. Gladstone was present at the inaugural banquet in the evening, and made an interesting and important speech.

The Government Bond Purchases.

The following is the complete report of the committee appointed by Secretary Boutwell to investigate the Government bond purchases for sinking fund and special account, etc.:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 9, 1869.—Sir:—We have received your communication of the 1st inst., appointing us to examine the bonds purchased by the Government for the sinking fund, and also specially purchased to await the action of Congress in relation thereto, and have carried out your instructions to ascertain the amount purchased for such class, the disposition made thereof, how they are secured and stamped, and if they are sufficiently designated to distinguish each class from the other, and from all other bonds, and to prevent their reissue, as well as any other facts respecting said bonds and the safe keeping thereof which we may deem of importance. We called upon the Treasurer of the United States, in whose custody they are, to exhibit to us the bonds referred to in your communication, with a schedule of the same classified by their respective issues and denominations. On personal inspection and count we found in the custody of the Treasurer bonds of the United States registered in the name of and payable to the Secretary of the Treasury in trust for the United States, amounting in the aggregate to seventeen millions eight hundred and forty-four thousand and five hundred dollars, designated as belonging to the sinking fund by the words "sinking fund" distinctly impressed in red upon the face of each bond. We also found in the custody of the Treasurer other like bonds amounting in the aggregate to forty-five million dollars, registered in the name of and payable to the Secretary of the Treasury in trust for the United States, which are the bonds designated as specially purchased. The total amount of the bonds belonging to both classes, examined and counted, is $62,844,500, and they are of the several issues annexed. After having verified the account of the bonds so held by the Treasurer by personal examination and count of the same, we compared the schedules with the records of the issue of the bonds in the loan branch of the Secretary's office, and with those in the office of the Register of the Treasury, and found each to agree with the others and with our actual count. The words "sinking fund" impressed upon the bonds belonging to that fund are sufficient to distinguish them from the bonds specially purchased; and in our judgment the form in which all the bonds are registered in the name of the Secretary in trust for the United States is sufficient to protect the Government from any liability of loss by their destruction or reissue. The bonds examined and counted include the purchases made prior to the 1st inst. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

WM. A. RICHARDSON, Assistant Secretary.
R. W. TAYLOR, First Comptroller.
J. L. SMITH, First Auditor.
Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary Treasury.

The Sinking Fund.

Consolidated statement of United States 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury since the 11th of May last, and now held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian on account of the sinking fund, and on account of a fund held subject to the order of Congress November 1, 1869:—

Loans.	*Principal.*	*Premium.*	*Totals.*
Feb. 25, '62...	$6,731,200	$1,225,825·88	$7,907,025·88
March 3, '64..	706,400	138,751·30	845,151·30
June 30, '64...	7,744,500	1,420,621·19	9,165,121·19
March 3, '65..	4,003,600	744,058·38	4,747,658·38
Consols of '65	20,073,750	3,623,534·89	23,697,284·89
Consols of '67	21,626,550	3,665,641·79	25,292,191·79
Consols of '68	1,958,500	470, 113·19	2,328,613·19
Totals....	$62,844,500	$11,188,546·62	$74,033,046·62
Accrued interest paid for in coin.....		793,484·52	
Accrued interest received in coin.....		2,121·36	791,363·16
Total cash.....			$74,824,409·78

A bond for $1000, donated by William P. Peters, is included.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Execution of Pike, the Murderer—His Farewell Address—A Warning Against Intemperance.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 9.—Josiah Little Pike, who murdered Thomas Brown and wife, two aged persons, at Hampton Falls, in May, 1868, was hanged in the jail-yard of this city to-day. On the scaffold he made the following speech:—

"I do not shrink from my fate. I do not dread to die. I know how worthless my life is, and have faith in Christ for a better hereafter, but I wish to leave a warning in my last words, to those who are inclined towards intemperance. It has decided my fate, and ruined my soul. I entreat those who deal in intoxicating drink to stop that dreadful work, and, oh! I implore their victims to stop before it is too late. As I hope to be forgiven the sins of a misspent life, I forgive all severity and injustice towards myself, and willingly commit my soul, wicked and unworthy as I have been, to a merciful Saviour; and to my friends who have been so kind, and who have given me sympathy and encouragement during my stay in this prison, I can only return the heartfelt thanks of a dying man.

"I can feel what they have done for me, but I cannot utter my feelings; but, commending them to God for His blessings, and imploring mercy for myself, I give you all my last farewell."

All this time Pike was calm and serene, and nothing more than a very slight trembling was observed in him. His farewell address was written out and read from the scaffold by the Rev. Mr. Holman. Before the execution, a choir of ladies complied with his request, and sang one of his favorite hymns, commencing "My latest sun is sinking fast, my race is nearly run."

He was slightly nervous and tremulous in marching to the scaffold, but upon arriving there he seemed composed, and united in the closing devotional exercises with an air of indifference. He knelt with the clergyman when prayer was offered, and upon rising, remained mute and stolid until the spring was touched. He fell a distance of eight feet, and died without a struggle. The order excluding the members of the press was revoked at the last moment, and all who made application were admitted to witness the scene.

THE SPHINX.—An uninformed Irishman hearing the Sphinx alluded to in company, whispered to a companion, "Who is Sphinx?" "A monster man." "Oh," said our Hibernian, in order not to seem unacquainted with the family, "a Munster man! I thought he was from Connaught."

A cowardly fellow—a "gent"—lounging for the enchantment of servant girls, kicked a newsboy the other day for pestering him to buy an evening paper. The lad's revenge was ingenious and complete. He waited till another boy accosted the "gent," and then shouted, in the hearing of all bystanders, "It's no use to try him, Jim; he can't read."

CHEAP LAND.—Farms in Arkansas sell at from three to five cents an acre. An Arkansas paper says that dirt is such a drug in that State that if a purchaser does not look out they'll smuggle forty or fifty extra acres on him in making out the deed.

This epitaph is found in a Western churchyard:—

"Here lies the Mother of Children five;
Two are dead and three are alive,
The two that are dead preferring rather
To die with the Mother than live with the Father."
Heavy, this, on the father.

It is said that as the twig is bent the tree is inclined. Some young ladies will grow queerly if the Grecian Bend prevails long.

When does a man overcome the inactivity of an inanimate object? When he makes an umbrella *stand*.

NEW MUSIC—An ugly old bachelor suggests that births should be published under the head of "New Music."

TO THE THOUGHTFUL.—Not every man can grow coffee who has coffee-grounds in his cup.

Why is praising children like a preparation of opium?—Because it is laudin' em.

GRATE PREPARATIONS—Getting ready for winter fires.

The coats of the Irish reapers have been described as "a parcel of holes sewn together."

THE COMMONEST SOCIAL VICE—Advice.

OCEAN LUMBER—The sea-board.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....6 41 | MOON SETS....11 13
SUN SETS....4 47 | HIGH WATER....7 15

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. C. BUTCHER, S. E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Paraguay	London	New York	Oct. 23
Malta	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 27
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 29
Nemesis	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 30
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 30

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 10
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 10
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11
America	New York	Bremen	Nov. 11
City of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 13
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 13
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool, via Hal	Nov. 16
Paraguay	New York	London	Nov. 20
City of London	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 27

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov. 10
Columbia	New York	Havana	Nov. 11
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 13
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 16
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Nov. 17
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 25

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Caroline E. Kelly, Adams, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Flora A. Sawyer, Norwood, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr M. Farrow, Condon, Lanesville, Mass., Weld, Nagle & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mr. E. Hartinstein, Senor Carfano and lady, Mr. S. F. Sutherland, Miss F. E. Murray, and Mr. Jacoby. Passed off Bombay Hook, two deep schooners, bound up; above the Middle, barque D. McPherson, beating up.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 72 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Breeze, Overton, 14 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons—not as before.
Schr Ocean Wave, Kirby, 7 days from Norfolk, with shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Aurora Artis, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 9.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
C. P. Gregg, with barley, for Philadelphia.
M. F. Hannigan, with lumber, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 9.—No tow will leave here to-day; it will get off to-morrow.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 10.—The barge Jane Elliott, with pig iron, for Baltimore, left last night.
L. S. O.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Barque Orion, Smith, from Boston for Philadelphia, was spoken 6th inst off Barnegat.
Barque Bessie Harris, Allen, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Great Ormshead 24th ult.
Barque Julie Michels, Dade, hence, cleared at Gibraltar 14th ult., for Venice.
Barque Staatsrath von Broch, Nicolayson, for Philadelphia, put back to Liverpool 26th ult.
Brig Altavela, Reed, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 6th inst., for Cardenas.
Brig Harry Virden, Collins, sailed from Montreal 5th inst. for Quebec and sea.
Brig Isaac Carver, Shute, for Philadelphia, was at Belfast, Me., 7th inst.
Schr Sybil, Almeida, hence, at Montevideo 30th September.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 6th inst.
Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, at Galveston 1st instant from Georgetown.
Schr L. & A. Babcock, Smith, sailed from Providence 6th inst. for Alexandria.
Schrs Wm. M. Wilson, Brown; Nightingale, Beebe; L. B. Ives, Bowditch; Wm. H. Dennis, Lake; and Eliza and Rebecca, Price, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 6th inst.
Schr D. V. Stricker, Vangilder, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 6th inst., with 140,000 feet lumber.
Schr Rescue, Kelley, hence, at Salem 5th inst.
Schrs Elwood Doron, Jarvis, and J. Cadwalader, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 7th inst.
Schrs J. Truman, Gibbs, for Dighton, and J. A. Crawford, Young, for Providence, passed Hell Gate 8th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Austrian Government has given notice that, in consequence of changes in the adjacent banks, the Lightvessel off Grado, near Port Primero, Trieste Bay, Mediterranean, has been moved in a N. ¾ W. direction 2470 yards.
NOTE—The flashing apparatus of the Lightvessel being liable to derangement, the flashes occasionally do not succeed each other with the intended regularity.

Also, that from the 1st day of October, 1869, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Point Sottile, south point of Muja Bay, Trieste Bay.
The light is a fixed white light, elevated 46 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 9 miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the fourth order. The tower is 35 feet high, round, built of greyish stone, and is attached to and rises from the centre of the keeper's dwelling. The position, as given, is in lat. 45 36 N., long. 13 43 E. from Greenwich.
(All bearings are magnetic. Variation 13 deg. westerly in 1869.)
By command of their Lordships.
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Oct. 9, 1869.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,

(Two doors below Chesnut street)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 200 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

OPEN THIS DAY,

10 PIECES ROMAN STRIPED SATINS, at $2, $2·50, and $3 per yard; one dollar per yard below former prices.
40 PIECES SATINS, 16-inch, of all desirable shades, $1·50 per yard; reduced from $2.
16 PIECES BLACK VELVET, warranted all silk, at $4, $4·50, and $5; one dollar per yard below the real value.
Also, a full stock of all kinds of RIBBONS, SILKS, HATS, FRAMES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ETC. ETC.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

10 ladies NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET,

SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

SUCCESSORS TO JOHN O. MEAD & SON,

Manufacturers of the Finest Grades of

SILVER PLATED WARES.

We make our own goods; deposit the Silver accurately by weight, and Warrant each article by our Trade Mark on the base, and by written guarantees if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French Wares, and artistic in design and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

Pearl, Ivory, and Rubber Cutlery in great variety, plate and unplated, in quantities as required.

N.E. Corner Ninth and Chesnut,

10 1 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos,

With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.

BLASIUS BROS.,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

5 27 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.
2§

FURS.

510. 510.

FURS, CHEAP and GOOD.

RUSSIA, HUDSON BAY, MINK, SABLE, OF THE DARKEST SHADES AND OF THE FINEST QUALITIES, ROYAL ERMINE, DARK SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, ASTRACHAN, ETC.

All these FURS have been lately imported by us, and are of our well reputed workmanship; and we are selling them at prices to suit the times, at our new and light store, No. 510 ARCH Street, between Fifth and Sixth, south side. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. No business done on Saturdays.

JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & CO.,

No. 510 ARCH STREET,

11 5 fmw13t PHILADELPHIA.

SABLE FURS,

RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY

The subscriber having made the above articles SPECIALTY in his business, has prepared a large assortment in different styles at his Store,

No. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Established 44 years ago.

10 8 fw3mrp] JAMES REISKY.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S

Patent Alum and Dry Plaster

FIRE-PROOF SAFES

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES

Cannot be Sledged!
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No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p

SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 21§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

WANTS.

WANTED—AGENTS, TEACHERS, Students, Clergymen, Farmers' sons and daughters, and all to sell

BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS AND BEHIND THE SCENES.

BY OLIVE LOGAN,

The Great Reformer of the Stage,

who, having abandoned stage life, now exhibits in vivid colors the whole show world BEFORE AND BEHIND THE SCENES. Being Truthful, Moral, and High-toned, as well as Sensational, Rich, and Racy, it outsells all other books. Beautifully illustrated with 40 spirited engravings, 24 full-page cuts, 650 pages, on rose-tinted paper. Greatest inducements yet offered. Prospectus, Sample Copy, Boxes, and Stationery Free. For circular, explaining, address, immediately, PARMELEE & CO., Publishers, either at Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Middletown, Conn. 10 26 tuths2m

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AND

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—HERRMANN.

HERRMANN,
THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
LAST NIGHTS. NEW PROGRAMMES.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 10,
THE GREAT HERRMANN IN A NEW PROGRAMME,
Introducing his celebrated SECOND SIGHT.
TO-MORROW (Thursday), LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.
Admission, $1, including reserved seats.
FAMILY CIRCLE, 50 cents; GALLERY, 25 cents.
Seats now for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy. 10 30

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 18

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Second Grand Orchestral Matinee, December 1. See notice in Educational Column. 10 20 wstt

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

11§

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,

FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.

WOOD MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.

A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

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THE FOUNT OF FASHION.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance,
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

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SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND GENTS' NOVELTIES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

5 27§rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

LOST.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CERTIFICATE of New City Loan, No. 1529, for $4500, in the name of JOHN GARDE. Application has been made for a renewal of said certificate. Of no use to any one but M. P. GARDE,
9 24 ftu 26t* No. 253 DEAN Street, Philadelphia.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.

AND

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GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [9 17 mw3m
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide. Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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Orders filled at the shortest notice. 10 14 1m

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JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 11 8 1m§

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

Manager.....H. GRAU

CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY EVENING.
PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS FOR EIGHT NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE, EIGHT DOLLARS.
The sale of which commenced THIS MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.
The Manager announces a short season of GRAND GERMAN OPERA, COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, WHEN THE ORIGINAL COMPANY OF WELL KNOWN AND FAVORITE ARTISTS, Comprising, among others,

Mme. Marie Frederici,	Mme. Johanna Rotter,
Mme. Bertha Johannsen,	Mme. Sophie Dziuba,
Mr. Franz Himmer,	Mr. Theo. Habelmann,
Mr. Wilhelm Formes,	Mr. Heinrich Steinecke,
Mr. Johann Armand,	Mr. Hoffman,

Mr. Joseph Weinlich,

who, a few years ago, created so favorable an impression in this city, and concluded one of the MOST SUCCESSFUL OPERA ENGAGEMENTS ON RECORD IN AMERICA, and who recently closed in New York, at the Theatre Francais, a LONG AND BRILLIANT SEASON, will have the honor of appearing in this city in THE FAVORITE GERMAN OPERAS, which have not been represented here for nearly four years.
FULL CHORUS AND POWERFUL ORCHESTRA, Selected under the able direction of Messrs. CARL ANSCHUTZ and WALTER RIETZ, so as to give the utmost satisfaction to those who desire to see thorough and exact operatic representations.
THE REPERTOIRE is one of unusual richness and brilliancy, and will be selected from the following works:

Faust	Mignon
Martha	Flotow
Fidelio	Beethoven
Fra Diavolo	Auber
Masaniello	Auber
La Dame Blanche	Auber
Magic Flute	Mozart
Freyschutz	Weber
La Juive	Halevy
Don Giovanni	Mozart
Huguenots	Meyerbeer
Stradella	Flotow

One of the features of the season being that NO OPERA WILL BE REPEATED.
THE SCALE OF PRICES adopted for the season is such that cannot but be deemed liberal.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Subscription Tickets, entitling the holder to a Reserved Seat for eight evening and one matinee performance, EIGHT ($8) DOLLARS.
The sale of subscription tickets will commence on THIS MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, at Trumpler's. 11 6

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT—BOGUS.
BOGUS! BOGUS! BOGUS!
A NEW PRAMATIC SENSATION.
LAURA KEENE as KATE POMEROY,
And the entire Company in the cast.
With New Scenery, Startling Effects, and A Yacht Race.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¾ to 8.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 10, LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF LUCILLE WESTERN,
Who will have the honor of appearing in her powerful creation and thrilling portraiture of LADY ISABEL VANE, IN EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LUCILLE WESTERN, AND LAST NIGHT OF EAST LYNNE.
A MATINEE WILL BE GIVEN ON SATURDAY. Doors open at 1½ o'clock. Commence at 2.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¾ to 8.
SECOND WEEK OF LOST AT SEA.
HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, LOST AT SEA.
With New Scenery, Original Music, Hungerford Bridge, Great Fire Scene. Full Company in the Cast.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, THE ONLY MATINEE, at 1½, o'clock, of LOST AT SEA.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, THE ZANFRETTA TROUPE AND CARON FAMILY.
FIRST WEEK OF THE MAGIC STAR AND LA FETE CALAIS, THE GREEK SLAVE, ETC.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
Mr. Charles H. Duprez.....Manager
MARKED AND UNEQUALLED SUCCESS.
THIS EVENING, AND CONTINUE EVERY NIGHT.
Third week of the great artistic DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S Gigantic Minstrel and Burlesque Opera Troupe.
Still Another New Programme This Week.
First Time, New Burlesque, PATTI THE REAL, AND PATTI THE IMPOSTOR.
Admission, 50 c.; Gallery, 25 c.; Parquette, 75c. [11 8 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUE EVERY

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

COMMODORE STEWART—THE AMERICAN NAVY.

By the death of Commodore Stewart the nation loses one of the last surviving heroes whose services are well nigh co-extensive with the life of the Republic. During his first cruise in the American navy, which dates back to the last century, he acted as the executive officer of a frigate commanded by Commodore John Barry, who enjoyed the proud distinction of taking the first vessel of war ever captured in battle by an American cruiser. This engagement occurred in April, 1777, less than a year after the declaration of Independence, and it was one of a series of brilliant successes achieved by the struggling colonies during the Revolutionary War. Thus, although Commodore Stewart was born at too late a day to participate in the struggle which resulted in the destruction of British dominion over our country, he was a pupil of its naval hero, and he was the leading spirit of the American navy during the long period between the close of the last century and the outbreak of the late Rebellion, participating actively in all its important naval enterprises, except those embraced in the first and last great wars waged by the American people. During this eventful epoch he gained great distinction during the war against France, the war against Tripoli, and the war of 1812 against Great Britain. In the latter especially, his capture of the two British ships-of-war, the Cyane and Levant, in one engagement, won the enthusiastic applause of his countrymen. An anecdote is told of this affair, which happily illustrates the daring and chivalrous character of "Old Ironsides." It is said that on the morning subsequent to the capture, the British officers, while breakfasting with Commodore Stewart in his cabin, began an angry controversy in regard to the cause of their discomfiture, each alleging that the other was in fault. Finally, they became so much excited that they appealed to their captor for his opinion, when he responded by saying:—"Gentlemen, this is too delicate a matter for me to decide, but if you are unable to agree, and are very anxious to fix responsibility in the right quarter, I will place you back in your vessels, fight the battle over again, and by the time I recapture you, you can judge for yourselves who made the most gallant and skilful defense." Many of the achievements of the early ornaments of the navy seem more like the deeds of the heroes of romance than the conquests of ordinary mortals. There is little doubt that they were inspired by an intense desire to win distinction for themselves and glory for the new star-gemmed banner of the young republic, and that some of their feats bordered on the marvellous. And yet, there was a strong substratum of common sense, practical knowledge, and Yankee shrewdness under all their important movements. The foundation of their most brilliant triumphs was superior American skill in naval architecture. This country not only produced the swiftest vessels of the old style, but of six frigates ordered to be built in 1794, three were of a very heavy class, the Constitution being one of this number, and these heavy vessels were more than a match for any single vessel in any other navy. The daring spirit of our officers improved these advantages to the utmost, and it was this combination which enabled the American navy to contest, with such wonderful success, the English supremacy on the ocean which had given rise to the arrogant boast that Britannia ruled the waves. At the commencement of the war of 1812 the leading national authorities at first determined to confine all the vessels of our navy in American ports to assist in home defense, and this timid policy was only overruled by the earnest remonstrances of leading naval officers, Commodore Stewart being especially active and influential in securing for himself and his gallant associates permission to antagonize the foe in his favorite element. The result showed that notwithstanding the vast disproportion in the aggregate size of the two navies, the Americans possessed swifter and more powerful vessels, and that they knew more of the art of navigation and naval gunnery than their British antagonists, and these advantages, united with the most undaunted pluck, inflicted on John Bull the only naval disasters he had suffered since the days when the Dutch Admirals kept broomsticks flying at their mast-head as a derisive sign of their ability to sweep the English Channel. Unnecessary as subsequent naval wars became, after these demonstrations of valor and skill, for a long period, the genius and courage displayed during the late Rebellion show that our countrymen are fully able, in times of emergency, to maintain their old superiority. The haste with which a powerful navy was improvised, and the ingenuity exhibited in the improvements which have revolutionized the naval architecture of every civilized nation, fully justify the belief that we can keep fully abreast of these progressive times, and in days of peril confound our enemies with new Monitors and new iron-clads, as well as sink their Alabamas with a new Kearsarge.

BEECHER, THE PREACHER.

Surely if any man in the United States is fitted to teach the art of sermonizing, that man is Henry Ward Beecher. He stands at the very head and front of the clerical profession of the country, and the reputation which he has achieved as the foremost preacher of the continent is fully merited. There are men in the pulpit who are more eloquent than he is, men who can turn a point more nicely, and wind a rhetorical flourish more effectively; but in all the elements which go towards filling up and rounding out the complete character of the ideal minister, Mr. Beecher stands pre-eminent, if not alone.

The fact that he does not fully realize the ideal is not a material drawback. He is given to clap-trap of the most outrageous sort, at times, appearing to lose sight of the true character of his work for the sake of pandering to the vitiated tastes of the present generation, which demand clap-trap even in the pulpit. At times, too, he is given to a style which can only be fairly described as the slang-whanging style, and it is to his occasional indulgence in this that he is indebted, in some measure, for the wonderful success which he has achieved. Yet even in these apparent defects he displays a consummate skill, and a keen insight into the human heart. If the world were accustomed to frown down all sorts of tricks in the pulpit, even while submitting to them upon the stage and elsewhere, Mr. Beecher's knowledge of mankind is profound and thorough enough to keep him upon his good behavior; and if he should outlive the present passion for jugglery, he would doubtless outlive also his propensity for resorting to it.

His grand characteristics, and the true secret of his great success as a pulpit orator, are his marvelous earnestness, his rare simplicity of manner, his hearty and undisguised sympathy with his auditors, and his accurate appreciation of the weight of the doctrines which he proclaims. In the outline of an address delivered by him before an audience made up principally of theological students, to which we give place in another column, he says:—"If God has blessed my labors it has been because I have had a fervent, growing, intense personal love for Christ, and an admiration unspeakable. This has been the mainspring of my ministry." But to this mainspring have been subordinate and subservient those other qualities for which he is so justly celebrated. This thorough devotion to the great Founder of the Faith will not always, and does not always, insure success. In the address referred to, Mr. Beecher quoted a case directly in point as an illustration—that of a man "noble in scholarship, noble in heart," the lachets of whose shoes he deemed himself not worthy to unloose, yet one whose labors brought forth comparatively stinted fruit. The great defect of this preacher, and the secret of his failure, according to Mr. Beecher, consist in the fact that, while he has a sympathy with God, he has not a particle of sympathy with man.

It is to the possession of this latter quality in a pre-eminent degree that Mr. Beecher owes not only the success which has attended his ministrations, but the more noticeable of his defects. Thoroughly conversant with the nature of humanity, and in perfect accord with the spirit of the age, he does not hesitate to lower himself to the common level of his generation, for the sake of driving home an argument, or bringing himself into sympathy with those for whose welfare he has an earnest and unaffected concern. If he sometimes steps beyond the limit of discretion, the spirit of the times is in greater measure responsible for his fault than is the preacher himself. We can only regret that the address which has prompted these reflections cannot be laid before our readers in a more complete report than that which we elsewhere publish. The subject is one of unusual importance, and any words from Henry Ward Beecher bearing upon it are invested with unusual weight.

STAFF RANK IN THE NAVY.

In the discussion and settlement of any question that arises with regard to the status of the officers of the army or navy, their rights, privileges, conveniences, comfort and emoluments, there are two considerations that are of paramount importance—the efficiency of the service and the good of the country. An officer, soldier, or sailor, in entering the military service of the country, agrees to submit to all the hardships that the performance of his duty may entail upon him; but, on the other hand, the Government is bound to see that these are not unnecessarily burdensome, and that the officers and men of the army and navy are made as comfortable as circumstances will permit.

The staff officers of the navy—the surgeons, engineers, and paymasters—complain that under the existing laws of Congress and regulations of the Department, they fail to receive that recognition that the importance and value of their services demand. They ask that they may have a chance to win some of the honors that belong to rank and position, and to enjoy those privileges and comforts as regards quarters and the social relations of the mess table that rank carries with it. The line, on the other hand, contend that to grant assimilated rank to the staff would be to subvert all discipline—to place the surgeon, paymaster, or engineer of a ship oftentimes above the legitimate commanding officer, and to send the navy finally to what Mr. Mantilini calls "the demnition bow-wows." If there was any reason to believe that any such result as this would follow from acceding to the demands of the staff officers, the matter most certainly ought to be carefully weighed before a change is made. There is nothing, however, beyond the assertion of the line officers to support any such idea as this, and not a single argument worthy of notice has been advanced to maintain their position. On the contrary, the present state of affairs is most certainly detrimental to the interests of the naval service, as under it the staff officers are discontented: they feel that they are looked down upon with contempt by the line, and regarded as mere civilians who have no rights that a military man and a graduate of the Naval Academy is bound to respect. There is a large number of vacancies now existing in the medical corps that it is found impossible to fill with persons who are competent to pass the necessarily strict examination, and the alternative is presented of either lowering the standard of qualification and admitting into the navy imperfectly educated and trained surgeons, or else to make the service more attractive to capable men, by assuring them of rank and its attendant privileges, so that they will be placed upon a social equality with the officers of the line. Much the same state of affairs exists in the Engineer Corps, which it is even more important should be maintained at the highest possible state of efficiency. It needs no argument to prove that in the future we will be obliged to maintain a steam and, to a great extent, an ironclad navy, and the necessity of an accomplished and scientific corps of engineers is plain to the dullest comprehension.

The engineers have under them large bodies of men, among whom it is necessary to maintain discipline, and to have thoroughly drilled in all the details of managing the complicated machinery used on board of naval vessels, and their duties are arduous, important, and such as demand ability of the highest order. From the very peculiarities of their case the engineers are even more objects of jealousy on the part of the line officers than are the surgeons and paymasters, and the efforts have been more persistent to degrade them to as low positions in the service as possible. The influences now at work at the Navy Department are endeavoring to reduce the usefulness and efficiency of this corps to a minimum, and an effort is now being made to return to the old system used on the first introduction of steam in the navy, of enlisting machinists to run the engines, and of sending the vessels to sea with only two or three engineers who will not be expected to stand watch, but merely to have a supervision of their department. It is a sufficient argument against this practice, that it was tried once and proved a complete failure. Competent machinists will not ship for such service as this, and the only way in which a steam and ironclad navy can be maintained at the highest state of efficiency is to have a corps of practical and scientific men who will devote their whole lives to promoting the welfare of the navy by working in harmonious co-operation with their brethren of the line.

From the very nature of the case, the line officers will always be supreme, and no privileges that can be accorded to the staff will ever put them above those who are endowed with the rights and responsibilities of command. It is nothing, therefore, but petty and groundless jealousy that can induce the line officers to oppose the granting of assimilated rank to the staff; and the gentlemen who compose the last-named branch of the service point to the army and to the naval service of many of the European nations, as examples of the working of the system that they advocate for themselves. Such a quarrel as that now going on is utterly disgraceful, and unless something is done to quiet the spirit of discontent that exists, an irreparable injury will be done to the navy. The case of Surgeon Green, several times referred to in these columns, was a blow at the efficiency of the medical corps from which it will not soon recover, unless Congress makes such positive provisions as will give reasonable assurance to competent physicians that they will not be subjected to such treatment in the future. It is certain that something ought to be done speedily to put a stop to a contest that has been waged too long already, and we sincerely hope that Congress, at the next session, will take up the subject and consider it in an unprejudiced and dispassionate spirit.

Secretary Robeson, it is announced, is about to take a step towards settling difficulties between the line and staff officers, by the appointment of a board to consist of three gentlemen from the line and three from the staff. This looks promising, but we do not expect much from it, and it is scarcely probable that the staff will get anything except by compromise, and by giving up much that they ask for. If an agreement satisfactory to both parties, however, can be arrived at, a good work will be done, and the country, the Navy Department, and the officers both of the staff and the line will have cause for congratulation that a disagreeable and annoying subject is finally set at rest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OBSEQUIES OF REAR-ADMIRAL STEWART.—The members of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia are invited to meet in their respective Chambers on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 2½ o'clock P. M., to attend in a body the funeral of the late Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart. The heads of Departments of the City Government are invited to join Councils in the obsequies in honor of the distinguished dead.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

1t BENJAMIN H. HAINES, Clerk of Select Council.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.

11 2 tl 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ THE HOLY COMMUNION WILL BE administered in the Church of the Epiphany, corner of CHESNUT and FIFTEENTH Streets, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M. On TUESDAY and THURSDAY there will be Public Meetings for Prayer, at 10 A. M.

The Business Meetings of the Members of the respective Societies will take place at 11 A. M. on Tuesday and Wednesday, and at 4 P. M. on Thursday.

A collection will be taken at each meeting. 11 9 3t*

☞ AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY Society.—The Anniversary Meeting will be held (D. V.) at the Church of the Epiphany, corner of CHESNUT and FIFTEENTH Streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 10, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rt. Rev. F. M. WHITTLE, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Virginia; Rt. Rev. O. W. WHITTAKER, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Nevada and Arizona; Rt. Rev. GEORGE D. CUMMINS, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky. 11 9 2t*

☞ EVANGELICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY. —The Anniversary Meeting will be held (D. V.) at the Church of the Epiphany, corner of CHESNUT and FIFTEENTH Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, November 11, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON, D. D., of Boston, Mass.; Rev. MATSON MEIER SMITH, D. D., of Newark, N. J.; and THOMAS A JAGGAR, of New York. 11 9 3t*

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1869.

A meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on THURSDAY, November 11, 1869, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for as members of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.

11 4 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

Hon. S. S. COX, November 29.
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1.
Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, December 3.
MARK TWAIN, December 7.
DECORDOVA, December 9.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, December 16.
Tickets at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 11 1 tf

☞ STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL MCALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 3mrp

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.

W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

11 3 10t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the PHILADELPHIA AND CARUPANO SULPHUR MINING COMPANY, No. 111 WALNUT Street, for the renewal of Certificate No. 40, issued in the name of John Shedwick, with power of attorney attached, for Two Hundred (200) Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, which has been lost or mislaid. [1t*] J. N. WITHERS.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. — A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 6. CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

11 10 tf

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6 30 wt J 10

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. 6 30 wtJ 10

☞ AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Shareholders of the CITY SEWAGE UTILIZATION COMPANY will be held at the Rooms of the Real Estate Exchange, Forrest Building, No. 119 S. FOURTH Street, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors. 11 8 3t

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J.

Collecting done in all parts of the State and returns promptly made. 11 4 2w

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only ... in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26½

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3½

☞ REMOVAL.

THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY Commenced business at its NEW OFFICE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, 11th inst 10 12 1m

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf3

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 35 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

FLOWERS, ETC.

SPRING FLOWERS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, LILIES, JONQUILS, CROWN IMPERIALS, NARCISSUS, ETC. ETC.

The largest assortment in the country, my own importation, and selected during a recent visit to Europe.

Also, Bulb Glasses, Fancy Flower Pots, Crocus Pots, etc.

PRICES MODERATE.

HENRY A. DREER, Seedsman and Florist, No. 714 CHESNUT STREET, 11 8 mws3t* PHILADELPHIA.

DR. R. J. LEVIS HAS REMOVED TO THE northwest corner of ARCH and THIRTEENTH Streets. 11 10 10t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CLOTHING READY MADE. Warranted to FIT WELL.

The great objection usually urged against Ready-made Garments is that they do not fit well. We GUARANTEE that any gentleman with no special peculiarity of shape about him can be WELL AND SATISFACTORILY FITTED IN PANTS, VEST, COAT, AND OVERCOAT, OUT OF THE LARGE AND WELL-PROPORTIONED STOCK OF FINEST CLOTHING NOW SELLING AT THE CHESNUT CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street. 10 26 JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

☞ OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1869.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of the Dividends to be paid the preferred Stockholders, payable on and after the 20th inst., to those persons in whose name the stock stands at the close of the Transfer Books.

The Transfer Books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 13th and reopened on the 20th inst.

11 5 stuth W. L. GILROY, Treasurer.

CLOTHING.

NO MATTER HOW QUEER A MAN'S SHAPE!

So ample and varied is our stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

That we can fit him to a dot. And if he would prefer being measured for his clothes, we can give him particular fits in our

Custom Department.

Our specialties in elegant Overcoats, Made in every style, Trimmed to suit every variety of taste, And finished in exquisite perfection, Are worthy of the attention Of very gentleman Who desires to combine

COMFORT AND ELEGANCE.

MEN OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES, Are freely invited to Call and see how cheap the clothes are AT THE

Great Brown Hall OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

F. A. HOYT & BRO., ASSEMBLY BUILDING, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, HAVE NOW READY A LARGE STOCK OF FINE CLOTHING FOR BOYS AND CHILDREN.

Also, a large assortment of [1] 20 wfm6wrp Piece Goods for Gents' Wear.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, JUST RECEIVED. A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

ART GALLERIES.

C. F. HASELTINE'S Galleries of the Arts, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES. Frames made to order, repaired and regilt.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. New and Old Engravings. Chromos of all kinds, Autotypes, Plain and Colored Photographs, etc. An immense stock on hand. Paintings restored, relined, cleaned, and varnished. Everything pertaining to Art or Art Matters kept or attended to. The Galleries of Oil Paintings, with a splendid collection, open free. 11 10 3rp

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS Have now possession of the entire premises No. 819 CHESNUT STREET, Where they are prepared to exhibit their NEW AND FRESH STYLES OF LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC., NEW CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ROGERS' GROUPS All late importations, received since their disastrous fire. 4 6 mwf4p

INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE. THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, OF PHILADELPHIA, (MARINE), INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital..... $500,000
Assets July 1, 1869, $2,593,922·10

This Company is now prepared to issue Certificates of Insurance, payable in London, at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

CHARLES PLATT, 11 1 mwf 12 31rp VICE-PRESIDENT.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of SAMUEL R. MASSEY, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of LAMBERT R. MASSEY, trustee of the above estate, and report distribution of the balance, will meet all parties interested on MONDAY, November 22, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at his office, J. HILL MARTIN, Auditor, 11 10 wfm5t* No. 217 South THIRD Street.

CHESAPEAKE TERRAPIN. DELAWARE TERRAPIN. ALL KINDS WILD GAME. JOHN MARTIN, 11 9 1mrp 4 No. 1115 MARKET Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1826.

White Almeria Grapes, Very Fine, only 45 CENTS PER POUND.

OTHER FINE GROCERIES PROPORTIONABLY LOW.

SUPERB GOSHEN BUTTER IN SMALL TUBS.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK, No. 115 South THIRD Street, 11 10 1t4p1 BELOW CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, 8 5 fmw6 PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work, PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE, S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT 9 17 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION BY WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO., No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

ASTRACHANS. VELVET CLOTHS. BEAVERS. CHINCHILLAS. VELVETEENS. [11 9 1mrp WATERPROOFS.

CLOTH HOUSE. JAMES & LEE, No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB, Are now receiving an entire new stock of Fall and Winter Coatings, To which they invite the attention of the trade and others, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 28 w

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO. NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS, ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. DREXEL, HARJES & Co. Paris. [3 10 4

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

THURSDAY, NOV. 11.

DOUBLE TEAM TROT, at 2½ P. M. Purse and stake $600. Mile heats, best three in five. In good day and track.

R. Stetson names Lady Lightfoot and Gazelle. D. Bodine names American Jackson and Victor Patchen. Owner names Harry D. and mate. Admission $1. [1t Members' privilege suspended of admitting a friend.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN EVANS & MILLER, Coal Dealers, has been dissolved by the withdrawal of J. E. Evans. The business will be continued and all bills settled by O. F. MILLER. No. 784 SWANSON Street. November 8, 1869. 11 9 3t

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 9 16 6m

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1869.

Beautifully Snubbed.

Some distinguished Americans like to be interviewed. If reporters don't interview them they interview reporters. They haunt newspaper offices; they furtively seek to bribe; they send complimentary notes enclosing checks payable to order. "Only make mention of me," is their cry. "Abuse me, if you choose, exhaust the dictionary of virulence, if it so please you—only keep me before the public." A certain Philadelphia notoriety is remarkable for making pleas like this. The newspapers know him, so that I need not make more particular mention of him. Of course there are many New York notorieties of this kind—many foreign notorieties afflicted with similar madness, and who do not cease to be insane on the subject on coming to this city. But Pere Hyacinthe was not of this kind; and Colonel Rustem Bey, an agent of the Turkish Government, residing at the Astor House, is another. It having come to the knowledge of certain newspapers and official loungers that that gentleman had been purchasing largely of arms and munitions of war, his rooms at the hotel were closely beset. To all of these inquirers after truth, Colonel Rustem has returned the same answer, "That he has purchased arms because his Government desired him to do so, and because the United States had arms to dispose of, and that, being pressed by business, he wishes to be excused saying anything further." The effrontery with which the interviewer of the period goes to work is evidenced in this extract from one of yesterday's papers:—

Reporter—I understand that you have come to this country to buy arms for the Turkish Government.

Bey—Yes, my Government heard that you had more arms here than you had need for, and we being in need of some, we thought we would buy them here instead of ordering them in Brussels or some other place.

Reporter—Then your government is evidently preparing for a war?

Bey—Not that I am aware of; we were in need of arms of the modern improved style, and as America has them we thought best to come here.

Reporter—Then there is no truth in the report that the Viceroy of Egypt is going to rebel?

Bey—None at all; the report is exaggerated; there was only a slight misunderstanding about some trivial matter, which has, I suppose, been adjusted by this time.

Rep.—Could you give me the particulars of your transactions here?

Bey—There are no particulars. Our Government being in need of arms, and hearing that your Government had them, authorized our ambassador to make a treaty with your Government about selling them.

Rep.—Then you are not to buy them from private parties?

Bey—No, it is by an agreement between my Government and yours.

Rep.—Could you give me the particulars of this treaty?

Bey—Excuse me, but I think it is a private matter between the two governments.

Rep.—Have you been any length of time in this country?

Bey—For nearly six months—ever since May.

Rep.—What do you think of it?

Bey—Not speaking the language at all, I could not give an opinion.

Rep.—How do you compare it to Europe?

Bey—America is, so to say, in its virginity, and so would necessarily suffer were it to be compared to Europe; but please excuse me for the present: there are some friends waiting for me, and I have very pressing business to transact.

What is principally remarkable in these interviews is the courtesy of the party interviewed and the impudence of the parties interviewing. The practice has recently been run into the ground in this city, owing principally to the exertions of the *World* and the *Sun*. The *Tribune*, as a rule, does the interviewing business very modestly. It was about the only newspaper that didn't devote columns to the priest, and that has devoted only a line to the Turkish agent.

The Œcumenical Council.

The "Economical" Council, as the forthcoming general council at Rome has, in elegant playfulness, been called, has begun to gather together from this city its brood of correspondents. Already the newspaper offices have commenced to be visited by insinuating gentlemen who are impartially gifted in riving hard bargains and easy quills, and who present the best credentials for being engaged in the apacity of "Specials." Nor are these œcumenicists imited to the masculine sex. "I am off for Europe in a ew days," says Mrs. Passe-partout, "and can't wait but an instant, but I thought I would call in to see whether you cared about racy, gossipy letters about the Œcumenical Council." This sounds rather well, don't it? Racy letters about the Œcumenical Council! Figure to yourself what a convocation of reporters, high and low, will be there; how many newspapers will be represented; what a quantity of jostling and jealousy will inevitably take place. 'Twere in vain to compute how many country newspapers will be individuated by rival writers. Every correspondent setting out from this part, who is supposed to be anybody, certainly has three or four. You go into the œcumenical business, you see, for the purpose of making money. "Put money in *my* purse" is the apothegm of every Bohemian "Iago." Europe promises two or three excellent investments for correspondents this season. The Œcumenical Council is one; the Empress' journey is another; the death of Louis Napoleon will be another.

The Vanderbilt Feed To-day.

This afternoon at one o'clock the Vanderbilt Bronze is to be unveiled and the Vanderbilt Feed is to come off. Seriously, the collation will be worth sitting down to and the speeches not too soporific. The leading spirit of the bronze business is Captain Albert Degroot, a protege of the Commodore's, whom he has very faithfully served for many years, and with whose private affairs he is perfectly intimate. The

East River Bridge Cone.

A gigantic cone, to be settled upon the sand at the bottom of East river, has been agreed upon by the Executive Committee. It will reach from the sand to sixteen inches above the water-line, the water on the inside to be pumped out in order to allow the workmen to descend and lay the foundation for the pier. It is to be supplied with two air-pumps, and it is to be hoped that the workman who so often figures in casualty-paragraphs as "leaving a wife and six children" will remain undoomed on this occasion, and not fall a victim to any negligence on the part of the air-pumps.

Justifiable Homicide.

"Certainly it was justifiable.
There can be no doubt about that.
Just listen to the facts."

Last Friday evening week Thomas Jackson, a deputy sheriff and officer of the Court of General Sessions, was standing on the Battery talking to an acquaintance, when a man named Cody passed by, whom Jackson began to abuse. The acquaintance with whom Jackson had been talking, and whose name was Douglas, interfered, but ran off frightened upon Jackson striking Cody and threatening to create a disturbance. Jackson pursued Douglas and shot him dead. In the face of these facts the jury brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide. The murderer Jackson's favorite pastime is mayhem. Only a short time ago he bit off a policeman's nose and bloodily mauled an unoffending citizen. Coroner Flynn, therefore, in spite of this atrocious verdict has ordered Jackson into close confinement, and the murderer's name has been stricken from the rolls of the Court of General Sessions. But what do you think of the verdict? A pleasant instance of metropolitan justice, isn't it?

"The Woman Who Dared."

No one but a man who dared a great deal (like Mr. Epes Sargent) could ever have written the "Woman Who Dared." It is just the kind of thing to have been refused by New York publishers and published by a Boston one. It sells immensely (those that read it).

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT *Bogus* will be performed this evening, and doubtless to a full house, for the piece having been pronounced utterly worthless, there are plenty of people who will find it just to their taste. John Brougham, when he brought out *The Lottery of Life* a few years ago at the Walnut, came before the curtain and said frankly, "You want trash, and I want cash, so we are both suited exactly." This was not very complimentary to the audience, but it was to the point; and if Miss Keene were to be called upon to give a reason for bringing out the magnificent specimen of the idiotic drama now on the boards of the Chesnut, she would only have to quote John Brougham. We hope that the management will make money out of *Bogus*; and although we never expect to see it again, we are not at all solicitous to disturb the enjoyment of others, and we therefore advise all who have any curiosity to witness the performance of the worst drama ever written to call in at the Chesnut while *Bogus* is on the boards.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Lucille Western will appear this evening in *East Lynne*.

On Friday evening Miss Western will have a benefit. *The Child Stealer* is being rehearsed.

AT THE ARCH *Lost at Sea* will be performed this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, Seventh street, below Arch, a fine programme will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel entertainment will be given this evening.

HERRMANN will appear this evening at the Academy of Music with some of his most curious and interesting feats. As this fine performer will only continue at the Academy during the present week, our citizens should make the most of the few remaining opportunities to see him.

THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA has a well-established reputation in New York, and there is considerable interest felt in this city to see how it will compare with our own combination. The three concerts announced to be given on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week, at Concert Hall, will undoubtedly attract large audiences, and entertainments of the highest class may be expected. These concerts will be made more interesting by the performances of Miss Alide Topp, who has been engaged by Mr. Thomas.

Speaking of the recent concerts given in Boston, the Boston *Journal* says:—

"The concert on Saturday, by Theodore Thomas, demonstrated the admirable resources of the orchestra, which is to be adjudged the best that Boston has had of late years. We have many good performers in Boston, but not such an orchestra. This fact may as well be confessed, for this will enable us to start fairly and vigorously to the end of getting one. Not the least of the many uses of Mr. Thomas' visit will be the lesson that we have something to learn in music. For once, at least, New York has taught Boston a good lesson. Let ours be the gracious and grateful task to learn it. The programme of Saturday evening abounded in superb performances—the compositions of Bach, Cherubini, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Vogt, Strauss, Liszt, Vieuxtemps, and Weber. The variety was only surpassed by their excellence. What range of sweets from Bach to Weber! And what a sweet way Thomas has of giving them! The wanderings of Wagner, the fancies of Meyerbeer, the delightful vigor of Strauss, the airiness of Mendelssohn, the pomp of Bach, the melody of Liszt, the dreamy measures of Vogt, the finish of Vieuxtemps, and the harmonious richness of Weber—who would want, or wanting, could have better than these? And interpreted with such master hands! The citizens of Boston are under great obligations to Mr. Thomas for his brief but splendid series of concerts, and we are glad to state that he is to return and give an entertainment on Friday evening, and a matinee on Saturday. In the meantime, he is to go to Worcester to give two concerts there, Wednesday afternoon and evening."

The Boston *Post* says:—

"Two more hearings of Mr. Thomas' matchless orchestra have strongly confirmed the organization in the favor of the Bostonians, who have become musically enthusiastic in praise of their wonderful playing. Boston can unquestionably bear off the honors in chorus singing and oratorio, but in orchestral music it must yield the palm to New York. This is generally admitted in musical circles, and Mr. Thomas' visit is likely to create a new impulse and a new interest in a direction where they are most needed. The concert on Saturday evening was largely attended. The programme, like that of Friday night, comprised a most pleasing variety of classical and light pieces, the two styles of music being presented in a manner which could not fail to be acceptable to the most rigid and exacting critics."

THE FRANKO FAMILY will appear at the Assembly building on Friday and Saturday evenings and on Saturday afternoon in grand concerts. These young performers are highly spoken of as musicians of more than ordinary talent.

THE GERMAN OPERA season announced by Mr. Grau to commence at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next promises to be a brilliant success. The prices are very low, and the *repertoire* announced and the list of artists give assurance of more than usually fine performances. The price of subscription tickets for the eight nights and one matinee has been placed at the very low figure of eight dollars. Tickets can now be secured at Trumper's.

CITY ITEMS.

OUR PRICES FOR MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' *Full Clothing guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and Full satisfaction guaranteed all purchasers in every respect, or the sale cancelled and the money refunded.*
STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP *of our Ready-made Garments superior to any stock of Ready-made Goods in Philadelphia.*
ALSO, CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of Goods in the Piece, to be made up to order in the best and finest manner. Samples of Materials sent by mail when desired.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MALARIOUS FOGS.—Countless millions of cubic feet of malarious vapor reek from the moist earth every twenty-four hours during the month of November. This evaporated moisture is the active principle which begets fever and ague, bilious remittents, indigestion, dysentery, bilious cholic, rheumatism, and many other ailments which prevail more generally in the fall than at other seasons, and some of which, in low, swampy regions and new clearings, take the form of virulent epidemics. The best safeguard against these complaints, as evidenced by the experience of a long series of years, is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most pleasant and at the same time the most efficient of all vegetable tonics. The invigoration of the system is manifestly the best means of defending it against the causes of sickness, whether constitutional or casual. Nature, as every pathologist knows, is the most determined enemy of disease, and the paroxysms of an acute malady are in most instances the consequences of the efforts she makes to conquer the foe. The great object, therefore, of preventive treatment is to reinforce the system, and it is accomplished thoroughly, rapidly, and safely, by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This powerful tonic contains also an aperient and corrective principle. It is no less valuable as a regulator and purifier than as an invigorant, and there is no danger of exciting the brain or over-stimulating the circulation by employing it as an antidote.

FROM TRUSTWORTHY DATA it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all persons born in the United States have, at birth, lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to Pulmonary Complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption, Asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, the Expectorant allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Sold by all Druggists.

SUNNYSIDE—ORIGINAL FIRE-PLACE STOVE AND WARM-AIR FURNACE COMBINED.—The only Fire-Place Stove ever invented that will warm the room in which it is situated. All others fail in that particular.

We have embodied in THE SUNNYSIDE all the LATEST and BEST-KNOWN PRINCIPLES of consuming coal with ECONOMY, and have discarded all the numerous imperfections that are being used in the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters.

THE SUNNYSIDE will produce MORE WARM AIR with LESS FUEL than any other Stove, and is acknowledged, by all who are using them, to be SUPERIOR IN EVERY PARTICULAR to the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters, which they had heretofore used.

Do not be deceived by misrepresentations in regard to THE SUNNYSIDE, but call and examine it, and see the large number of testimonials from those who have them in use, which will convince any person of its superiority to all others, at the Warming and Ventilating Warerooms of

GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO.,
No. 333 N. Second street.

CALLENDER'S STAMP AGENCY, for the sale of United States Revenue Stamps, N. W. corner Third and Walnut streets, Philadelphia. The following rates of commission are allowed:—

On $25 and upwards, 3 per cent.
On $100 and upwards, 4 per cent.

Address orders to Callender's Stamp Agency, N. W. corner Third and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

ALL THE standard acting plays as performed at the theatres, or for private entertainment, can be obtained at PETER ADEL'S LITERARY CURIOSITY SHOP, No. 131 S. Seventh street.

NEW
BROWN, BLUE, AND DRAB
KERSEY
OVERCOATINGS,
NOBBY
GREEN, BROWN, AND GREY MIXED
FUR BEAVER
OVERCOATINGS,
ALL COLORS
CZARINE, EDDERDON, CASTOR, AND PICQUE
BEAVER
OVERCOATINGS,
ALL STYLES
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND DOMESTIC CASSIMERES
AND
FANCY VELVET AND SILK VESTINGS.
ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON IN THE
CLOTHING LINE
MADE UP TO ORDER BY
CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

THE BALL OF COMPANY E, SIXTY-NINTH VETERAN RESERVE CORPS, their first, will take place to-morrow night, at Broadway Hall, with no less than forty-five floor managers. Captain Felix Talley and Lieutenants E. Robinson and Lewis Flattan command the new company. The 69th has made itself a full regiment, and all its staff and field officers have been appointed. It belongs to the 4th Brigade, to which the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, numbering no less than twelve companies, has just been transferred from the 1st to the command of General William B. Thomas. The officers and privates of Company E have already distinguished themselves by their skill in drill and target practice, and deserve credit for the rapidity which has commanded such success. The ball will be a splendid affair.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE.—Gay's China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street, is the place to buy your Christmas presents.

Show-room open until 9 o'clock at night.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

THOUSANDS OF GARMENTS,
Thousands of Garments,
Thousands of Garments,
Thousands of Garments,
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Hundreds of Thousands
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Hundreds of Thousands
Hundreds of Thousands
OF
DOLLARS' WORTH
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING!

The heaviest stock to be found in any Clothing House in America is now selling at the
GREAT OAK HALL BUILDINGS,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

It embraces everything in the way of Men's and Boys' Clothing, and is infinite in variety and wonderful for its beauty.

THE PRICES ARE VERY LOW.
LOWER THAN LAST YEAR,
LOWER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

FAUST—SCOUT.—On the 4th instant, at Trinity Church, Atchison, Kansas, by the Rev. John A. Bakewell, Mr. ALBERT C. FAUST to Miss KATE SCOUT, both formerly of this city.

SWINDELLS—WATT.—On the 9th instant, at Ebenezer M. E. Church, by the Rev. W. Swindells, assisted by Rev. Dr. Alday and Rev. J. S. Lame, Rev. JOHN T. SWINDELLS, of Carbon county, Pa., to Miss MARY WATT, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

DAWSON.—On the 6th instant, ANN C., wife of Job Dawson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 422 South Second street, on Thursday morning, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock.

EVANS.—On the 9th instant, Mr. JAMES E. EVANS (gun-maker), aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 226 South street, on Friday morning next at 9 o'clock.

MCALEER.—On the 9th instant, MARY MCALEER, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 713 Baker street, above Seventh, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

SMITH.—On the 7th instant, JOHN SMITH, Sr., in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1120 Otis street (late Wood street), below Girard avenue, on Thursday afternoon, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
9 15 wfm§ No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

What More Acceptable Christmas Present to a loving Wife or Sister than a Policy of Life Insurance in
THE PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 921 CHESNUT St., below Tenth.

THE ONLY TRULY MUTUAL COMPANY IN THE CITY OR STATE.
Accumulated Capital, $2,250,000
AFTER PAYING LOSSES TO THE AMOUNT OF $1,200,000. 11 10 rp

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp§

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.

ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH street, Phila.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY
REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer
Extraordinary Bargains
IN
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.
This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.
ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

1869.
"AT THORNLEY'S."
ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.

We beg leave to make a "common sense" statement to "sensible people," namely:—That from a long experience in business, a close application to business, running under light expenses and buying all goods for cash, we can sell very much cheaper than parties whose expenses are four or five hundred per cent. more than ours, and who don't sell any more goods. And furthermore, our store is large and well lighted, and

"Centrally Located,"
(N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden),

Of easy access from every part of the city by the cars, and exchange tickets or passes, and we deliver all goods punctually, and free of charge.

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES.
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, LINEN GOODS.
KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HDKFS., ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORES.
OLD STORE.
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NEW STORE,
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NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
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PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

SHAWLS.

PAISLEY SHAWLS,
(Open and closed centre).
BROCHE SHAWLS,
(Open and closed centre).
Stripe Blanket Shawls,
Plaid Blanket Shawls.
India Scarfs.
J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
9 11 5p PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of
India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,
At moderate prices. With a choice selection.
NOVELTIES
In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

SHEETING LINEN, NAPKINS,
PILLOW LINEN, DOYLIES,
SHIRTING LINEN, TOWELS,
TABLE LINEN, BIRD-EYES,
ETC. ETC.
Also, a full line of
BLANKETS.
PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

J. CHAMBERS,
No. 810 ARCH STREET.
BARGAINS OPENING DAILY IN
BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
BLACK THREAD LACES.
POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE LACES.
POINTE COLLARS.
THREAD COLLARS.
VALENCIENNE HDKFS., from $3.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. 10 15 1m

DRY GOODS.

THE "BEE-HIVE"
DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET,
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
Sweeping Reductions
ON THE WHOLE OF OUR STOCK.
Prices far Below Cost of Production.

Cloaks, Sacques, Walking Suits, Black and Colored Dress Silks, French and British Dress Goods, Paisley and French Long and Square SHAWLS, Wool and Stripe SHAWLS, Cloaking Cloths, Velveteens, Linens, Damasks, White Goods, Flannels, Domestics, Laces, Embroideries, Ties, Scarfs and Sashes, Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear, etc. etc. 1t

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

Just received, 300 dozen Duchess Paris Kid Gloves, $1 pair.
Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, choice colors.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves, cheap.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 31, 38, 50, 62½, 75c., up to $1.
Children's Blue and Scarlet Cloth Gloves, etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents, Merino Vests and Pants.
100 dozen Hemstitched Hdkfs. A job lot, 25 cents, worth 35 cents.
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs, all linen, 19, 25, 31, 38, 45 50, 62c.
Ladies' and Gents' Corded Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., in new designs.
Bargains in Linen Goods, in Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels, Bird-Eye Linens, Nursery Bird-Eyes, best makes. Shirting Linens.
A large assortment of Blankets at $3 50, $3 87, $4, $4 50, $5, $5 75, $6, $6 50, $7 25, $8 50, $9, $10, up to $15 a pair.

FLANNELS. FLANNELS. FLANNELS

All Wool Flannels, 25, 31, 38, 40, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c. $1.
Ballardvale Flannels, Shaker Flannels, and Domestic Flannels.
Red and Gray, Plain and Twilled Flannels, etc.
Plain All Wool Poplins, Silk and Wool Poplins, Plaid Poplins, Stripe Poplins, etc.

BLACK SILKS.

Black Silks, good qualities, cheap.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65, 75c., up to $1 25.
Water Proof Cloth, $1, $1 25, $1 40, $1 50 and $1 65 per yard.

PRICE & WOOD,
10 31 sw N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

223 FARIES & WARNER, 223
North Ninth Street, above Race.

VELVETEENS!
VELVETEENS!
VELVETEENS!
Just received direc from New York Importers, a large lot of
PURE SILK FACE VELVETEENS,
At 85c., $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, and $3 50.
Heavy Twilled back Velveteen, $1 50.
$2 Velveteens, superior quality and lustre.
$3 Velveteen equal to Silk Velvet.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION
Is respectfully called to the above lots of
VELVETEENS,
As they are far superior in
COLOR, QUALITY AND PRICE,
And approach nearer
SILK VELVET
Than any yet offered.
FARIES & WARNER,
No. 223 N. NINTH STREET,
11 8 mw2t ABOVE RACE.

STOKES & WOOD,
SEVENTH AND ARCH,
Offer their customers this day,
1 lot Black Velveteens, at $1 50.
1 lot Black Velveteens, at $1 75.
1 lot Black Velveteens, at $2 00.
1 lot Black Velveteens, at $2 50.
1 lot Black Velveteens, at $3 00.
1 lot Black Velveteens, at $3 50.
These goods are mostly silk-faced, and lower than cost of importation.
STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. sw5

CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
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BEECHER.

A Lecture to Theological Students—He Tells Them How to Become Good Preachers.

Henry Ward Beecher delivered a lecture on "Preaching," to the students of the Theological Seminary, in New York, the other evening. Many others of both sexes were present to hear the lecture, which was given in Mr. Beecher's best vein. After narrating his own first experience in preaching, he said:—Young gentlemen, when you have received all the instruction that can be given you here, you will find that there is that which cannot be imparted in the lecture-room. There is that which has got to be learned by trying. Preaching is a trade, and must be learned as such. You would suppose that a man who would attempt to make a watch without having learned the watchmaker's business would have poor success, or to command a fleet never having learned navigation or naval drill. If the man should say, "I cannot do it," it would not surprise you. If business requires so high an order of talent, or such special and well-drilled knowledge, certainly preaching does; and yet people suppose it is one of those things which comes as a gift of nature. Many of its adaptations do, but the business itself has got to be learned, and never will be learned in the lecture-room. Mr. Beecher here said that he didn't mean to undervalue theological preliminary study—that their whole after ministry would feel the effect of their fidelity and thoroughness here. "I was a vigorous student," said he, "—in spots (laughter), and I look back with regret to every one of those spots that I didn't cultivate." If he had to go through a seminary again, he would get all the knowledge it would give. He would gorge. If you are weak, you will be thrown out of the ministry—and that won't hurt you. If strong, you will find the things you study here are not the things that you will most need, though they will give you impetus and be of the greatest use to you. I say this because you will be discouraged at first. You will feel as if you were all at sea. You don't understand how to get hold of people. This is the experience of ten thousand men who had to creep before walking, and walk before running. It is your own familiarity with work, little by little, year by year, your contact with human nature, that is going to make you ministers. There are two elements in every truly Christian ministry, the Divine and the Human. The grand instrument the minister employs is his knowledge of divine truth, his knowledge of God in Christ Jesus. Preaching is the utterance of the life and soul of Christ in so far as you have been able to take it into yours. For I hold that we are but extensions of God, and that Christ brought down into this world was the truest manhood expressed in the world, or ever will be. We are able to reproduce in ourselves, in small degrees, the divine nature, and when a man is filled with this spirit and then brings it to bear upon his fellow-men, he is a Christian preacher. The other element is the human element. You are employing all this knowledge of the Divine nature for the purpose of producing definite results upon the minds of your fellow-men. Here are two elements, two main things a Christian preacher ought to know:—First, Christ, in Him the hope of glory; and second, "I could show myself accursed for my brethren's sake." He must have a feeling of intense sympathy, affection, yearning towards men. These are the two elements. Mr. Beecher said that his first criticism on much of the preaching now in vogue would be that it is a preaching *about* God. You must distinguish between that part of a minister's life which is lectureship and that part which is preaching. The preaching part of man is the heart power, the kindling of enthusiasm by enthusiasm, love by love. The chief instrument of your own ministry is that subtle underlying element that fires up your consciousness; every single thing you do, it is that sense of Christ in you. Young gentlemen, I give this as my testimony to you:—If God has blessed my labor, it has been because I have had a fervent, growing, intense personal love for Christ, and admiration unspeakable. It has been the mainspring of my ministry. Mr. Beecher then impressed on his hearers the importance of closet devotion. If we are to preach Christ we must be ourselves like Him. He loved to do good, not upon earth alone, but He lives forever, and sympathizes for others—acts for others. It is that which is moving the universe today. If, therefore, a man goes into the ministry, thinking that he is the great engineer of the machine, that his whole business is to keep the instrument all oiled and scoured, he is not a preacher—he is a conductor (laughter)—a freshman. (Laughter.) "It is better to be a doorkeeper," etc. The true preacher not only has heaven in his soul, but God in his head. It is very easy to baptize a man's forehead, but to wash folks' feet is very different, and ministers that take to one extreme don't like the other. (Laughter.) Christ says, "I am the way." as if He laid down and said, "Now, walk on me; let me bear up your weakness." This is very hard to vanity, very hard to pride, but you must be servants for Christ's sake. It is hard to everything but love. To love it is natural, sweet, omnipotent. Mr. Beecher then criticized the mistakes of people who graduate from a seminary. They think they are all equipped when they leave. He thought the most important chair in the seminary was that of the pastor of theology, and that should occupy largely the last years of seminary life, that is, teaching men how to use what they learn. A young minister must be like an engineer, the moment he sees a man he must go about him as he would about a fort, and see where he can get in. (Laughter.) He must bombard him at once. (Laughter.) There are comparatively but few ministers that sort out their congregation. Some believe in Divine sovereignty, and they preach in gross, and let God retail it in His providence. (Here the students testified their appreciation by prolonged laughter.) Mr. Beecher then told them how he made his own sermons. They are always made on typical cases. When he knows of a quarrel between two people he studies their different natures, and a sermon grows out of it, and without a single allusion to the case the work is done, for he strives to elevate their whole temperament, so as to bring to their mind the ugliness of the quarrel. Study each of your congregation. Preaching is picking out men, and then aiming right between the eyes, and then if you don't hit don't blame anybody but yourself. (Laughter.) If you want to have a comfortable ministry take all the blame of anything that goes wrong in your parish. It economizes immensely. (Laughter.) You have got to put yourself in their places. You have got to know how a mean man feels. This is variously difficult or easy, according to one's temperament. The speaker then warned them against the liability of becoming "caste" preachers. He would call no names, but he had in his mind one whom they would not suspect, noble in scholarship, noble in heart, and whose lachets I am not worthy to unloose; but his fruit is comparatively small in preaching, and I have often talked with him and said:—"Sir, you have a sympathy with God, but you haven't a particle of sympathy with man. You are all the time thinking of God's honor, God's glory, which is all very well; but you don't think of man, and the consequence is you are a caste preacher." There is another that preaches ideas almost wholly. He preaches a sermon that is a thoroughbred intellectual sermon. Some of his flock are overjoyed at it, and, said Mr. Beecher, humorously, they say to him, "The most refreshing sermon we have heard for years," and that thing goes on, and he wants to preach another sermon, and he knows that every time he throws such a club the apples will fall. (Laughter.) Never preach twice alike. Some preachers let the history of years' sermons be like a string of sausages hanging in the shop. Two sausages there, two there, two there, and he takes them up from the bottom, and every one is made of precisely the same meat all through. (Prolonged laughter.) Mr. Beecher closed with the remark that sermons ought to have feet, and ought to run all the way through from beginning to end.

American Speculators.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

In spite of our national rivalry with our twin section of the Anglo-Saxon race, we are driven in candor to admit, there are things in which the Americans are our masters; things, too, where we might put forward claims of our own not lightly to be dismissed. We may fairly boast ourselves a speculative people, although our speculative bursts are followed by their intervals of reaction. Three years and a half ago the patriotic Briton might have pointed with honest pride to the evidences of this country's enterprise. Its credit stood pledged for capital many times in excess of its possible resources; it had pushed the business of bubble-blowing to an excess but faintly foreshadowed in the wildest days of the South-Sea scheme; its directors, Samson-like, were pulling world-famed houses about the ears of their shareholders, their customers, and themselves. A good deal of animation shows itself at times on the Place de la Bourse and the Boulevards des Italiens when the Emperor and the empire have been given over. Even the phlegmatic and careful Hollanders have given pledges enough to capricious fortune to get up an excitement when Amsterdam is caught in the back rush of a panic wave. Yet against anything to be seen in the Old World scenes to be witnessed in the purlieus of the Bank of England may fairly claim to hold their own. But there is a hardihood about American speculators which, while it commands our involuntary admiration, ensures striking stage effects and a play of tragic passion beside which our most praiseworthy attempts are paltry. We do not speak now of the grandeur of American conceptions, of the colossal scale and unfaltering resolution with which they are carried out, nor of the patient yet brilliant strategy which seeks its strength in federation; we allude to the chivalry with which their financiers calmly elect to measure their strength against each other, fighting over the mangled public carcass for a monopoly of the public spoil. It is the difference between highway robbery and petty larceny, between "Fra Diavolo" and "Schinderhannes" and "Fagin" and the "Artful Dodger." Our English public depredators prefer the safer game. They chloroform their victims with mendacious prospectuses, fallacious speeches, and falsified accounts. They thrust themselves on the public notice as little as they can help, except indeed when advertising themselves indirectly in non-professional parts as chairmen of religious meetings and directors of charitable societies. They never care to attract the attention of the police of the press, and although, of course, they will drain each other's pockets on occasion, never seize each other by the throat with an order to stand and deliver. True Jemmy Twitchers, their hearts are craven. If the very shareholders only show a bold front, their oppressors are cowed at once, and ready to buy their safety by turning Queen's evidence, even by a sacrifice of a portion of their ill-gotten booty.

The late drama in Wall street, on the other hand, suggests a number of ennobling images—gorged vultures whetting their cruel beaks for internecine battle; troops of rival Indian braves on the war path levelling their lances at each other's breasts, their spoil to be the prize of the winner; bandits in the Mexican sierras quitting the cards and the national moro for their knives. No man, perhaps, has made a greater name of late in the country of "remarkable men" than Mr. James Fisk, jun. Possibly the local press of New York have by this time traced their hero's antecedents back to his cradle; his nurse, if he had one, or if she still survives, has doubtless been freely "interviewed," and her memory lavishly refreshed by agents of the "Sewer" and the "Stabber." To us in the old world Mr. Fisk seems to have grown into a mammoth financier as Chicago grew into a city. Whatever he may have been a little time back, now his name is a household word in many a household—American, English, and German. The Turks say that curses, like chickens, come home to roost; and in that case Mr. Fisk must be the cause of most of the holders of Erie stock having a very pretty poultry yard full of execrations. Mr. Fisk's express career along the Erie line is a happy illustration of the value of being born where all men are equal, and where the humblest citizen has equal rights with the richest. It would have been absolutely impossible in an effete country like ours, where old-fashioned judges stand upon the purity of their ermine, and give up accepting retainers after they ascend the bench. But with all implied in his favor by his birthright in the free soil of Columbia, Mr. Fisk has good reason to be proud of the brilliant audacity that made him what he is. He burned his boats, and staked on an unfailing run of luck in his favor. So long as he was in high feather he might soar what flights he pleased, but should chance once strip him of his plumes, he must have foreseen his possible fate. There are lampposts in Broadway, and when he lost the means that had propitiated the more regular kind of judge, he might well be dragged before the judgment seat of Lynch. We dwell on this point because what attracts us to Mr. Fisk, in spite of the less amenable weaknesses, is the brilliant daring that scorned to leave well alone. He had enriched himself "beyond the dreams of avarice." He had earned an unimpeachable title to the respect of Wall street, of all the men whose opinion is the least worth having, and who form the backbone of public sentiment in the States. Like most great conquerors, he could look back complacently on the sensation he had made in the world in his time. In the fair way of trade he had brought ruin and misery to as many hearths in the Union as General Sherman on the grand march. He might surely have been contented to rest on his laurels; to withdraw into comparatively private life, carrying with him, perhaps, the unfortunate Erie for a plaything, amusing himself by giving the unlucky shareholders an occasional fright and squeeze. But he loved the game for its own sake, and then he felt himself a poorer man than Vanderbilt. We would not do him the injustice to suppose he could not control the demons he had evoked, and that the partners he had used in former campaigns, appreciating his courage and conduct, insisted on his leading them to fresh victories. Be that as it may, he decided on a deliberate attack, and picked out the biggest man in America, his old enemy "Commodore" Vanderbilt. The commodore is rumored to possess property to the value of £16,000,000; he could count upon the influence that amount of capital must represent in an aristocracy of wealth, and on the hosts of allies the veteran had attached by a long life of almost unbroken success. The antagonists were not ill-matched, and the result a battle of the giants. Ordinary investors, even moderate speculators, when they came to look after their scraps of property, were drawn into it whether they liked or not. But they counted for cyphers. At each gigantic stride of advance or retreat the combatants crushed them under their feet by hundreds. The nominal gold sales of a single day amounted to 325,000,000 dollars; the actual bullion that changed hands to 2,000,000 dollars; the possible bullion within reach and call to 20,000,000 dollars. Never, perhaps, was there so sublime an assertion of the great principle of credit, of the legitimate facilities accorded to commerce in an energetic community. That was something like a battle, and speculation could boast of its fanatics and its martyrs. Pending ultimate results, for the time the combatants thought nothing of their own wounds, only of the injury they could do their enemies. Thanks to the suddenness of the onset and the excellence of the combinations that have gained him his sobriquet of the Admiral, Fisk's audacity came near being justified by success. But, like many other great commanders, he found what promised to be a glorious victory was changed to disastrous defeat by the impetuosity of his troops. Instead of contenting themselves with occupying the field, capturing the enemy's guns, and dictating their own terms, Fisk's friends insisted upon following their adversaries to utter annihilation. A fraternal government had thrown down its truncheon without producing the slighest effect, now it interposed its *force majeure* for the protection of the weaker—friends of its own. The hosts of Fisk were panic-stricken, to the utter discomfiture of their leaders. Some of them fell on their swords, or, more prosaically, hanged themselves. It is impossible not to feel for the bitter disappointment of the commander-in-chief, but the history of the battles relates that he was equal to either fortune, and all that an able general could do he did. He utterly declined to meet his obligations. He repudiated the contracts made for him by his agents. He disowned all connection with those most fatally compromised, and thanks to the promptitude with which he executed this strategical movement in retreat, will not improbably survive to fight another day, and be a formidable enemy again. We fear much is lost, but his honor is safe. Excited small investors, whose miserable little fortunes have been wrecked by his necessities, threatened him indeed with the last penalty of the law. The allies who say he has swindled them, in the first violence of their passion and the initial stages of their insolvency loaded him with abuse. But in the depths of their hearts we may depend upon it that the one and the other do full justice to his 'cuteness, and, like the hill tribes who worship the Devil, are likely for the future to hold him in higher reverence than ever. We do not quarrel with their natural enthusiasm, although we scarcely share it. It is to her speculators that America owes her growing greatness; it is better for the promise of her future that they should err on the side of rashness, and patriotic units should be proud to be ruined for the general good. Still even in the holiest of wars we may spare a tear to the dead and wounded that strew the battlefield. There is a good deal of private inconvenience represented by Government securities fluctuating 6 per cent., while railway stocks sink by 30, and miscellaneous scrip sells for waste paper. The victims may have found it temporarily soothing, the spectacle of some of Mr. Fisk's agents suspending themselves and others suspending payment. But that comfort will pass, and leave them to regrets periodically renewed at the terms their annual dividends used to fall due. Then the further question arises—where can a prudent American invest? It is much as if he was driven to choose a site for his residence on a quaking bog of different degrees of tenacity. The very Government stocks may go down six per cent. or more at the nod of a Mr. Fisk, while apparently any director may qualify himself at common law to help himself just as he pleases to his constituents' money. The difference between the countries seems to be this—the English may speculate, but the Americans must. On the whole, although our system may cramp the national growth and narrow the field of enterprise, perhaps it is the better calculated in the long run to ensure the happiness of the many.

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THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Millions of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of
$6,500,000.
This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market.
EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
The loan has thirtly years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent.
The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London, or New York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 90, with accrued interest.
Circulars, maps, and pamphlets sent on application.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
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We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.
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No. 309 WALNUT Street,
10 27mwf 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26 tf

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PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
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BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
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COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18 tf

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FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS
No. 1338 CHESNUT Street.
GEORGE F. NAGLE.
H. H. COOKE, late of firm of Howell & Brothers.
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LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25 tf

FOR SALE.

RAILROAD FORECLOSURE SALE.—THE undersigned grantee in trust, and as Special Master Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States in and for the Southern District of Ohio, in the case of Charles Moran, Trustee, against the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad Company, pending in said Court in Chancery, by authority of the decree rendered in said cause at the October term thereof, A. D. 1869, will, on the first day of December, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the door of the Court House of said Court, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, offer and expose to sale by public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, payable on confirmation of said sale by said Court, but not for less than the minimum sum fixed by said Court, namely—one million three thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars ($1,003,968). THE RAILROAD, OTHER PROPERTY AND FRANCHISES, INCLUDING THE FRANCHISE TO BE AND ACT AS A CORPORATION OF THE CINCINNATI AND ZANESVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY IN THE STATE OF OHIO. If no sale shall be effected at the time and place above designated, the biddings will be adjourned from day to day, or time to time, by proclamation, and pursuant thereto, will be continued to complete the sale. Possession of the premises to be delivered to the purchaser on confirmation and payment of the purchase-money—compliance in other respects with the terms of the order of sale by the purchaser being also required.
CHARLES MORAN, Trustee,
And Special Master Commissioner.
Address, New York City.
HUNTER & DAUGHERTY, Solicitors for Complainants.
Address, Lancaster, Ohio. 10 27 15t

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards..... 2 per cent.
" 100 " ..... 3 "
" 300 " ..... 4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 13, at 1 P. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 27, at 12 noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$38
To London..... 105 | To London..... 43
To Paris..... 115 | To Paris..... 43
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMERS, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax..... 20 | Halifax..... 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer..... 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer..... 30
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$90
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 tf No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, November 4, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 25 tf Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily,
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
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5 25 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 15

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER.
Our usual supply of this CELEBRATED CIDER just received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 5 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 9 25

PERSONAL.

CAUTION!
REMOVAL.
DONNELLY'S OLD ESTABLISHED PHŒNIX MONEY LOAN OFFICE,
removed from No. 928 SOUTH Street, corner of RONALDSON, to his new and large building No. 1433 SOUTH Street, above Broad. Entrance to private office at door of Dwelling; also on DOYLE Street, in the rear, where money will be loaned as usual on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Furniture, Pictures, Paintings, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, and goods of every description and value. Secure safes for the keeping of valuables; also ample accommodation for the care and storage of goods.
VINCENT P. DONNELLY, Broker,
10 30 1m No. 1433 SOUTH Street.

WIRE WORK.
GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with prompt and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

NOTICE—INTERNAL REVENUE.
The undersigned will sell at public sale, on THURSDAY, November 11, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 3 GERMAN Street, the following distillery apparatus and appurtenances, viz.:—
One Steam-engine and Boilers, Mash Tubs, Copper Pumps, Platform Scales, etc.
The said articles are seized and distrained upon for non-payment of taxes, etc., due U. S. Internal Revenue.
JAMES N. KERNS,
11 2 2t Deputy Collector First Distri

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A WREATH OF RHYMES. By Millie Mayfield. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

In opening a new book of poetry the critic is very apt to be impressed more strongly by the defects than by the merits, unless, indeed, the merits are of a very pronouced character. It is, perhaps, just as well that this is so, even at the risk of some injustice to the writers. A large number of persons sadly mistake poetical appreciation for poetical inspiration, and the annual issue of little thin volumes of thin verses by misgnided aspirants for poetical honors is anything but gratifying to lovers of the divine art. The ill effect of so many weak performances in verse is felt most severely by writers of real merit, who have to conquer a prejudice that ought not to exist. A new book of poetry is now an object of suspicion, and a higher standard of excellence is demanded than is strictly just. We make these remarks because the volume before us, without indicating any decided genius on the part of the author, is evenly good from beginning to end when tested by a not too exalted standard, and most of the poems are distinguished by delicacy and fine feeling. The influence of Tennyson, Longfellow, and other poetical writers of the day is plainly apparent, and throughout the book there are frequent but apparently unconscious imitations. We do not say this in the way of disparagement, as it is scarcely possible for a writer of verses, unless endowed with very decided genius, to escape from the influence of the most popular works of contemporary poetical literature. Many of the poems in this modestly entitled "Wreath of Rhymes" are of a religious character, and they are nearly all pervaded by a tone of sadness that many readers will not find disagreeable. Without being distinguished by any very marked characteristics, these verses are much above the average, and there is a large class of readers who will be better pleased with them than with more ambitious performances.

—D. Ashmead sends us several of his new publications:

A holiday edition of Keble's "Christian Year" is a very elegant and tasteful reprint of a series of poems that have a well-deserved popularity. Keble was a High Churchman, and the theology of his poetry makes it more acceptable to strict Episcopalians than to most other readers. True Christianity, as well as true poetry, however, is superior to denominations and sects, and "The Christian Year" is a work that is steadily winning its way on its own merits to the regards of a multitude of readers who differ widely from the author on many points of doctrine and discipline. Some of Keble's poems are unsurpassed for delicacy, grace, and religious fervor, and the whole work is one that well deserves to be received into every household, no matter what the religious opinions of the readers may be. This edition is printed on [illegible] paper with red borders to the pages, and it is beautifully and appropriately bound.

"Tom Harding and His Friends" is the fourth volume of the "Sunny Hour" series by Nellie Eyster. The same characters as in the former books of the series are introduced, but the story is complete in itself.

"Nutcracker and Sugardolly" is a reprint of a very pleasant little story for young children that was quite popular a few years ago.

"Household Receipts," by A. L. O. M., comprise two hundred and seventy-four receipts for cooking, preserving, pickling, etc. This is a cheap and convenient little handbook for housekeepers who desire to learn the art of cooking troublesome dishes.

Turner Brothers & Co. send us "The Soprano," a musical story, by Jane Kingsford. Published by Loring. This is a well-written and interesting novel, something out of the usual vein.

The same house sends us *Our Boys' and Girls' Magazine* for November 13.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Wrecked in Port," a new novel of English life, by Edmund Yates. Published by Harper & Brothers.

—The Presbyterian Publication Committee send us "Four Little Christmas Stockings;" "The Brick Court," and "Olden's Mission," three religious stories for children.

—"The Early Conversion of Children" is the title of of a tract by Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D. Issued by the American Baptist Publication Society, No. 530 Arch street.

—*Godey's Lady's Book* for December has two steel engravings, one entitled "Nameless and Friendless" and the other "Christmas," being a collection of vignettes appropriate to the season. A double-page colored fashion-plate is given, with a variety of other illustrations. The stories, sketches, and poetry, no less than the household receipts for tempting eatables, remind us that the holiday season is at hand.

Foreign Literary Items.

—The late Mr. Woodward, the Queen's librarian, was engaged on a Life of Leonardo da Vinci. In this he has been anticipated by Arsene Houssaye, whose biography of the Italian artist is published at six francs.

—The select, but most valuable library of the Compte de Corbiere (ex-Minstre de l'Interieur) will be sold by auction in Paris on the 1st December. There are 1600 choice works, among them them the "Cicero" of 1466, printed by Fust.

—In January, 1870, a still more valuable library will be sold, the immense collection of the Duke of Sesa (Marquis of Astorga, Count of Altamira, and Grandee of Spain). This library, rich in every branch, is most rich in costly illuminated manuscripts.

—News has reached us of the death of Professor Schleicher. His last contribution to literature was a remarkable work, a translation of which, by Dr. Bikkers, is nearly ready for publication, under the title of "Darwinism Tested by the Science of Language."

—In Paris, the Baron Fernand de Marescot is the editor of a new edition of the Satires of Boileau. It is founded on the favorite edition of 1701. The *Chronique* states that the Baron's preface will prove to be a masterly study of the poet as a satirist, and in his connections, as critic, with the men and works of his time.

—The Jesuit Bernardino Stefynio, was one of the most distinguished of the dramatic writers of the Society of Jesus. He wrote a comedy in Macaronic Latin, called "Maccaronis Sforza," but he ordered it (when he was dying) to be burnt, as being of too gay a character to survive him. It did, however, survive, and is about to be published under the editorship of M. Edelesland du Merel. Only fifty copies will be printed at the low price of six francs each.

—The *Athenæum* says:—Marie de France says in her "Lays" that King Alfred had translated the Fables of Æsop, and she had done so too. Dr. Mall, who is over here copying our Museum MSS. of the "Lays," the best known, is very anxious to find this translation of Alfred's. We sincerely hope he may, but nothing of the kind is known to Anglo-Saxon scholars of this generation, or of any prior one of which we have records. Indeed, we believe that no earlier English translation of Æsop than that published by Caxton exists, which is somewhat odd, considering the fame that the book must have had in the middle ages.

—Burns seems to be as popular in Germany as in America. Freiligrath deliciously rendered some of the Scottish poet's lyrics in the edition of Freiligrath's Poems published in 1852. Now, however, Mr. Adolf Laun has published, through the house of Oppenheim, of Berlin, the whole of Burns' songs and ballads in German. They are, for the most part, exquisitely rendered. Text and tune are singularly well kept together. It would be hard to say whether Freiligrath or Laun be the more happily accurate; but the former's version of the wooing of the audacious Findlay cannot be excelled. As a literary curiosity, moreover, this little book is to be commended; its uses to students of German will be found of the utmost value if they compare each translated piece with the original.

—Mr. E. W. Ashbee has now produced seven of his careful fac simile reprints of rare tracts of the middle period, including "The Assyse of Breade," 1540; "The Prophesie of Mother Shipton;" "The Wyse Chylde of thre yere olde;" "The Actors' Remonstrance," 1643; "The Stage-Player's Complaint," 1641; Archy's "Dream," 1641; and "Bartholomew Faire," 1641. He proposes to issue next two works of John Taylor, the Water Poet—his "Wandering to see the Wonders of the West," 1649, and "Carriers' Cosmographie," 1637; "The Ordinance for the utter abolishing of all Stage Plays," 1647; Edw. Webbe's Travels, 1590; "The Debate between Somer and Wynter;" "The Merry conceited Humors of Bottom the Weaver," and the first printed English book that contains any notice of America, "Of the newe landes and of ye people founde by the Messengers of the Kynge of Portyugal named Emanuel," about 1521 A. D.

—Dr. F. H. Stratmann, of Kelfeld, who is well known by his excellent "Dictionary of Old English," 1200—1500 A. D., his contributions to an English dictionary, etc., has produced the first part of his edition of 'The Works of Shakespeare," edited according to the first printed copies, with the various readings and critical notes. Dr. Stratmann says:—"It is strange that among so many editions of Shakespeare there is not one that gives their original form. Every editor thinks himself entitled to alter the text according to his time and fancy. A genuine Shakespeare, therefore, is a want which by the present edition I shall endeavor to supply." There is clearly room for such an edition, as but few readers of Shakespeare have prints of the quartos; and Dr. Stratmann's knowledge of old English enables him to support many a reading and spelling that the modern editors have hitherto altered. Moreover, the Doctor keeps honestly to old spelling. For instance, in his first part, which consists of *Hamlet*, he prints "peebles," act v. scene 1, l. 2, 8, for "pebbles," "which the modern editors of course adopt;" and in line 179 has "chopfalne," instead of which "all the editors arbitrarily print chap-fallen." The "modern editor" nuisance is suppressed in this text.

—The *Athenæum* says:—Autograph letters—even those of eminent persons—do not seem to be very highly valued in France. On looking over the list of a collection for sale by a regular dealer, we find one of Berenger's letters offered for five francs. A note by Napoleon's private secretary, De Bourrienne, is set down at half that price. A letter written by the famous General Cambronne, in 1822, contains this passage:—"When, for three-fourths of the time, during twenty-five campaigns, one has only had the sky for a roof, the inclemency of such circumstance has much contributed, with my wounds, to deprive me of the vigor necessary for a soldier." This request for leave to retire is valued at 4 francs. For 3½ francs may be bought a letter from Chateaubriand. One from the "terrible Davoust," in which he says, "It is the finest reward for a Frenchman to be noticed by our beloved and great monarch," is valued at 10 francs, at which sum a note of La Harpe's is also priced. Half the sum is asked for the autograph of Florian, and one of Guizot's is offered as low as two francs; for twice which sum you may possess a bit of the handwriting of Kant; and for 4 francs may have a note written by Meyerbeer. The highest price set on the first Napoleon's handwriting is only 6 francs, less by two than the charge for the autograph of the Duc d'Orleans, who was so long our prisoner after Agincourt. A dozen francs suffice for the autograph of Marie Antoinette. Louis the Sixteenth's is ready to go at 2 francs, and Louis Philippe's at 1½ franc. The earliest known autograph letter of Thiers (1822, "Rue et Hotel Montesquieu") is valued at 6 francs. The highest sum in the collection is 28 francs, for a letter from Washington, giving a drunken valet a week's notice to quit his service.

A FEAST OF HUMOR.

Mark Twain Banqueted by the Pittsburg Mercantile Library Association.

From the Pittsburg Leader.

On Monday night Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, known better as Mark Twain, the representatives of the press, members of the Mercantile Library Association, and the lecture committee of the same, assembled at McGinley's saloon, upon invitation of the last mentioned, to do honor to the illustrious gentleman who opens the annual course of lectures of the Mercantile Library Association on tomorrow evening. The occasion was marked by an entire absence of formality, and it could not possibly have been otherwise while in the company of such a jovial, quaint gentleman as Mark Twain. The banquet prepared was partaken of with the accustomed relish observed upon all occasions of the kind at McGinley's, and the happy, droll sayings of Mr. Clemens and others served to prolong it an astonishing length of time. Those present will long remember that evening, and set it down as one of the most pleasant they have ever passed.

During the evening Mr. Clemens, in his quaint, quiet way, related some of the incidents of his lecturing life, and also told of his first effort in that direction. He said:—I had been told not to undertake to lecture by almost every one I talked with on the subject. Some of my most intimate friends said to me that I would make a bigger fool of myself than I really was. Take and sell the article you have written. It is good enough for a magazine, but you can't read it acceptably before an audience. However, I was bent on delivering a lecture, and I finally found encouragement in an old newspaper man of San Francisco. He advised me to go in and secure a large house for my initial effort, but I told him that I thought it would be advisable to start on a small house. Maguire, who owns the Opera House in San Francisco, rented me his building for fifty dollars, and I secured an old circus man to attend to the heavy business. The town was well placarded, but on the morning previous to the lecture I cursed myself for announcing reserved seats. However, I went down to the theatre about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and there I found my circus friend in the box office, where I had placed him. Every seat in the house had been sold, and upon making this discovery I half resolved to leave town, but my friend wouldn't let me. The house was opened at 7 o'clock, and the lecture was announced to commence at 8. That I might accustom myself to the place, I went down about 6 o'clock, but I was in a terrible sweat, and such tortures as I was possessed of I never want to experience again. I slid in so softly that no one could see me, and went groping and shivering among odd-looking castles, forts, and other stage things until I found the curtain, and peeping through a hole in it I saw that the house was crammed full of people. At this discovery my alarm increased; and if I had felt bad before, I was now worse. Drops of sweat fell when I thought that if I should go out there and make a botch, there were men enough there to eat me up. However, I had taken the precaution to get six good men, and procured them seats in the first row. When I said anything that resembled a joke they were to go it on the floor as hard as they could. If the jokes were very obsoure, and the audience wouldn't see it, I was to look at my six men in the front row, and smile, as a signal for an uproar, which upon every occasion was promptly answered. I went on at last in such a sweat, that I was obliged to lean on a bench for support, but in a few minutes my fellows made such outrageous applause that I half recovered, and I was actually surprised myself at the number of jokes I related. I went on swimmingly, interspersed my jokes with pathos, and when in this strain I happened to catch the eye of a lady in the box I was acquainted with, and I accordingly smiled gently. Instantly it was caught up and responded to by the six men in the front row, and upon this occasion they did their best.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M. 12:45, and 4:30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5:55 and 8:12 A.M. and 12:55 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7:25 and 11:50 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12:35 A. M. and 1:45 and 10:02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2:10 and 5:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., passing Reading at 4:10 and 7:05 A. M. and 6:16 P. M., arriving at New York at 10:00 and 11:45 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 5:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:35 and 11:50 A. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 7:10 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11:00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday.

For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 4:05 and 6:35 P. M.	
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	6:10 P. M.
Day Express	1:30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $3·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

FALL SCHEDULE.

Takes effect November 1st, 1869.

Fifteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M. 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:35, and 7:05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.
From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7:30 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:10 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7:30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8:15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9:15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	3:20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	1:20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	6:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	7:15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5:10 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, 11 1 President and General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869. 9 20

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, OFFICE FURNITURE, HAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, STOVES, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

November 11th, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising—Walnut parlor furniture, covered with plush, reps and hair cloth, library and dining-room furniture, walnut chamber suits, cottage chamber suits, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, made by George Steck & Co.; French plate mirrors, 3 superior walnut bookcases, walnut wardrobes, sideboards, extension, centre and bouquet tables, etageres, hat stands, lounges, arm chairs, office desks and tables, china and glassware, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, oil paintings and engravings, fire-proof safe, made by Farrel & Herring; platform scales, gas-consuming and cooking stoves, chandeliers, counters, handsome velvet, Brussels and other carpets, etc.

Also, nine volumes "Harper's Weekly," from 1860-1868—complete.

Also, superior double-barrel, breech-loading gun, made by W. W. Gruner, London.

Also, for account of United States, 12 barrels flour.

Also, balance of stock of U. C. Bishop's household furniture, oil cloth, etc.

Also, genuine Hudson Bay Sable muff and collar; two sleigh robes.

TURNING LATHES, ETC.

Also, at 12 o'clock, noon, 4 large lathes, superior planer, circular saw and bench, 4 vises, 3 anvils, blacksmith's fans, large lot shafting, pulleys, machinists' and blacksmiths' tools; fire-proof safe, made by Evans & Watson. 11 9 2t

Peremptory Sale on the Premises.

VALUABLE COTTON MILL AND MACHINERY, NORRISTOWN, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA., ABOUT HALF A MILE FROM RAILROAD DEPOT.

On Friday,

November 12, 1869, at 12½ o'clock, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on the premises, all that lot of ground and the improvements thereon erected, known as "Stoney Creek Mill," situate in Norristown.

The improvements are a two-story frame mill, large stone house, with engine room, etc.

Immediately after the sale of the cotton mill will be sold the entire machinery, steam engines, boilers, etc. 11 10 2t

SALE OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS. Estates of James McMurtrie and Thomas F. Bell.

On Saturday Morning,

Nov. 13, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold, by catalogue, the private collection of Oil Paintings of the late Mr. Thomas F. Bell. Also, the collection of rare and fine Engravings and Paintings of the late Mr. James McMurtrie. 11 10 3t

Catalogues now ready, and the paintings on exhibition.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 5 5t

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A GERMANTOWN MANUFACTURER.

On Friday Morning,

Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including—
Full lines Arabs.
Full lines Fancy Shawls.
Full lines Zephyr Hoods, Nubias, Scarfs, etc.
Full lines Ringwood Gloves and Mitts. 11 9 3t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.

On Friday Morning,

Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 300 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 11 5 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

November 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 9 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ET

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

IN MEMORIAM.

The Obsequies of the Late Admiral Stewart—The Body in State at Independence Hall—Our Public Schools Closed—General Appearance of the City—The Great Funeral Procession.

To-day will be one long remembered by the citizens of Philadelphia. Time, in its ever-rapid flight, is fast carrying off those staunch, noble-hearted men who, when their country was struggling in its infancy, boldly went forth in her defense, and added lustre not only to the pages of its history but also crowned their own names with imperishable glory. It is to the last earthly remains of one of the most eminent of these that the people of Philadelphia are called upon to pay the last sad tributes of respect, and, from the extensive arrangements made, there is every prospect that, in point of numbers and solemnity, the funeral pageant of to-day will far exceed any of its predecessors, with but a single exception—that of the late President Lincoln.

THE SERVICES AT BORDENTOWN.

Early yesterday morning the remains were placed open for the inspection of the people of Bordentown, to whom the late Admiral had endeared himself by many acts of charity and kindness. Gray-haired men and staid old women, themselves almost on the brink of the dread unknown, jostled with the crowd and seemed to have been imbued with, for the time, new life, in order that they might catch the last glimpse in death of him whom they revered and loved, and the reports of whose noble deeds of valor had so often sent the life blood tingling in joyous courses through their veins. Men whose countenances were indicative of anything but kindly feelings, whose worldly buffetings had dampened, as it were, the natural impulse of the heart, broke forth in unrestrained sobbings, and for the time being the scene was unmanned; gray-haired matrons, too, who had coaxed their children, now fathers and mothers themselves, to sleep by the recital of the valiant deeds of "Old Ironsides," bedewed their glasses with tears, and wept freely over the one they in common loved so well. The body of the deceased was laid in state in the parlor of the family mansion, and an immense throng kept pouring in and out all day; people for miles and miles around gathered to the spot as though it were a second Mecca, and the various roads and by-ways leading into Bordentown were peopled from early dawn until after dusk.

The body was laid out in the full-dress uniform of a Rear Admiral, and enclosed in a metallic coffin.

At 4 o'clock the funeral service was held at the house, in the presence of the family and the citizens. In accordance with the request of his son, there was no sermon, and the service was confined to the ritual of the Episcopal Church. Rev. Mr. S. Coxe and Rev. Mr. W. Pettit officiating in reading the service of the dead and the prayers. Rev. Mr. Coxe was the former pastor of the church at Bordentown, but is now stationed at Newton, Long Island, and came to Bordentown for the purpose of assisting at the funeral ceremonies.

It was expected that at the close of the services, which took place at 4 o'clock, the guard of marines would be in readiness to escort the body to Philadelphia. Owing to delays in consequence of grounding in the stream, the escort did not reach Bordentown until 6 o'clock, when it was decided to take the cars, instead of the boat, on the passage to the city. The scene at this time was a most impressive one. Night had already fallen, and the house being situated upon a high hill, it was found difficult to transfer the remains to the depot.

The escort was under the guide of those who knew the path and who used lanterns to light the way. There was no music, no drums, but quietly and without any of the ordinary pomp and ceremonials of a military display, the body was carried by the sailors to the train. The guard consisted of twenty marines and eight sailors, the whole under the command of Captain J. G. Corbin, with Lieutenant-Commander Rowland and Lieutenant Meade in charge of the marines and sailors. The body, with the guard of honor, left Bordentown in the train, to which a special car was attached, about 7 o'clock. The son of the deceased and a number of the personal friends also accompanied the remains. From Walnut street wharf to Independence Hall the body was under the same escort, and in the hall was placed on a pedestal erected for it and draped with the American flags. The hall was hung with black, and all the prominent objects in the room were clothed with the same emblems of mourning. The coffin was so arranged that the face of the deceased was visible through the glass covering the face. On the lid was a silver plate containing the inscription:—"Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, U. S. N. Born July 28, 1778. Died Nov. 6, 1869."

When arranged in Independence Hall, the coffin had upon it the chapeau of the deceased, as well as the sword presented to him by the State of Pennsylvania, and containing the inscription:—"Presented by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Captain Charles Stewart, March 6, 1816." Last evening the body was in charge of a guard of marines, and many persons visited it, the concourse pouring in until a late hour.

THE SCENE AT INDEPENDENCE HALL.

As early as 8 o'clock the crowd began to assemble in front of the State House, and by 9 o'clock the throng had so accumulated that it was with the utmost difficulty that the strong force of policemen on duty preserved proper order. His Honor Mayor Fox has detailed from the force five hundred picked men, and they are posted all around the neighborhood, some on Chesnut street, a double line of them guarding the hall-way, another double line in the hall proper, and the remainder are scattered through Independence Square. The detail is under the command of High Constable John Curley. The force on Chesnut street is employed in forming the assemblage into a single column, a performance attended with much difficulty, every now and then the outside pressure being so great as to break the line, producing great confusion.

SCENES IN THE CITY.

All over the city the flags are hung at half-mast, and many of them are draped in the symbolic emblem of death. Some of our prominent business houses have been closed since morning, and many others suspended business operations at noon. The children in our public schools were all dismissed at 12 o'clock, and the day seems to be given over to the one main object—the funeral. Our streets are thronged with pedestrians, and all the avenues leading to the neighborhood of the State House are densely thronged. All the banks, banking institutions, and public places closed at noon, and there appears to be a general observance of the day. The best of order prevails, and the persons whom we meet seem to enter into the impressiveness of the occasion, and desire to add to its solemnity.

Everything that could be done to make this a most memorable event has been done by those in charge.

THE HALL PROPER.

The body is laid in state directly in front of the statue of Washington, by the side of which hangs a fine oil portrait of the deceased; the end of the coffin points towards the old bell of Independence and the head towards Chesnut street; at either end of the coffin, upon which lie the chapeau, sword, and sash of the deceased and a United States flag, are posted two marines, whilst scattered around the room is a number of the other members of the force, with their arms at rest; the crowd passes in and around the coffin, catching a glance at the features of the deceased through the glass plate, and winding past depart through the southeast window of the room, which has been transformed into a temporary doorway, steps leading up from the inside and down into the square; they then leave the square through the gateway opening on Library street. The walls of the hall, pictures, and other articles are all draped in mourning.

THE PROCESSION.

The arrangements for the funeral procession are but slightly different from those published in the TELEGRAPH yesterday; it moves precisely at 8 o'clock, in the following order, under the Chief-Marshalship of General Ruff:—

Chief Marshal and Aids.
First Division Pennsylvania Militia, General Prevost, in Walnut street, right resting on Sixth street.
Hearse containing the body, with pall-bearers, and United States Marines as Guard of Honor.
Band of Fourth Regiment United States Artillery.
Four companies of Fourth Regiment United States Artillery.
Officers of the Volunteers, in uniform.
Officers of the Army.
Officers of the Navy.
The Honorable the Secretary of the Navy.
The officiating clergy and clergymen in a body.
The Mayor, Recorder, and heads of the city departments.
The City Councils and Alderman and city officers.
The Mayor and City Councils of Bordentown.
The representatives of foreign Governments.
Judges of the United States Courts and officers of court.
Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and officers.
Judges of the District Court and officers.
Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.
Officers of General and State Government.
Members and ex-Members of Congress.
Members of State Legislatures.
District Attorney of United States and Attorney-General of Pennsylvania.
Members of the Bar.
Members of the Medical Profession.
Officers and Soldiers of War of 1812.
Officers and Soldiers of Mexican War.
Society of the Cincinnati.
Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.
Trustees and Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania and of the several Medical Colleges.
Officers and Members of the American Philosophical Society.
Officers and Members of the Historical Society.
Officers and Members of the Academy of Natural Sciences.
Officers and Members of the Park Commission.
Board of Underwriters.
Board of Port Wardens and other Port Officers.
Ship Owners' and Captains' Association and other Maritime Societies.
Board of Brokers and Board of Trade.
Merchants' Exchange Company and Officers of Commercial Rooms.
Drug Exchange, Coal Exchange, Tobacco Trade Association, and other Commercial Organizations.
Board of Controllers of the Public Schools.
Directors of the Public Schools.
Principal and Professors of the High School.
Board of Health and Officers of the Board.
Board of Prison Inspectors.
Guardians of the Poor.
Trustees of Gas Works.
Officers of the Philadelphia Library Company.
Officers of the Philadelphia Athenæum.
Officers of the Philadelphia Mercantile Library Company.
Directors and Officers of Girard College and Trusts.
Literary Societies.
Hibernia Society.
St. Andrew's Society.
St. George's Society.
St. Patrick's Society.
Thistle Society.

All of the above will assemble in Independence Square, near the south door of Independence Hall.

The firemen will assemble on Fifth street, right resting on Walnut street, and the following societies or organizations on Fourth street in the order named, the right resting on Walnut street:—

The Typographical Society.
Temperance Societies.
Beneficial and Benevolent Societies.
Masonic Order.
Odd Fellows.
American Mechanics.
Red Men.
Brotherhood of the Union.
Knights of Pythias.
American Protestant Association.
Teachers and Pupils of the Public Schools.

The procession will move on foot over the following route:—From the south gate of Independence Square up Walnut to Broad street, down Broad to Spruce street, down Spruce to Tenth street, down Tenth to Shippen street, and down Shippen to north gate of Ronaldson's Cemetery. Vehicles will not be permitted in the procession.

The societies assembling in Independence Square will be formed into line and marshalled by ex-High Constable Clark.

The church bells, fire bells, and police station bells will all be tolled from 3 to 5 o'clock, at intervals of twenty seconds.

During the march of the cortege minute guns will be fired at Penn Square by a section of the Keystone Battery, under command of Lieutenant Bingham. Minute guns will also be fired at the Navy Yard and the United States Arsenal.

Arriving at the cemetery, the short but impressive funeral ceremonies of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Foggo, of Christ Church.

HONOR TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

Judge Ludlow this morning adjourned his court in respect to the memory of Admiral Charles Stewart, and ordered a minute to be made.

THE COLORED TROOP OF INFANTRY,

known as the Constitutional Guard, will take part in the obsequies, under command of Captain Cooper.

WHAT OUR PROMENADES REVEAL.—To a thinking mind nothing is more repulsive than gaudiness, nothing more despicable than tawdriness, and, yet of late years both have walked hand-in-hand, and as if it were, gained sustenance from each other. In the days of the Roman Empire the people thereof vied with each other in the display of that with which nature had blessed and favored them. Styles, fashions, and modistes were things unknown and unresorted to, the hair was left to its own growth, and the shears were never used thereon except as means of punishment. Wearing-apparel was a thing of secondary consideration; but with the steady increase of years these things changed, and soon the idle and illiterate sovereigns of Europe, seeking for means to dispose of the rapidly accumulating wealth in their coffers, chose to invest it in useless and flimsy apparel. Leading this class were the females. But it was left to the women of this, the nineteenth century, a period rendered illustrious for the rapid and glorious strides of science and art, to gain the sublimity of ridiculousness in dress.

Our grandmothers, and the mothers of some of us, 'tis true, lavished money freely in the purchase of dry goods, but only to secure the most handsome and endurable fabrics that the looms of the manufacturer could produce, and once having secured these she rested satisfied. But the majority of the women of the present day pursue directly the opposite course. Now the sole aim appears to be to cast aside nature's beautifications, and establish in their place something more attractive by means of a superabundancy of dress. The peacock is a bird of handsome plumage, yet its flesh is worthless. So the plumage of a woman of the period may be enticing, but the same stamps the mind as shallow.

Beauty does not consist of all the colors of the rainbow blended together without the slightest deference as to the mode of their arrangement. Neither does it consist in that costly but mainly observant padding. Yet the women of the period seem so to think. The young Quakeress, whose nights are spent in the midst of a happy family circle, clad in her plain garb, presents to us as great a contrast to the woman bedecked in finery, and powdered, and painted, after the previous night's riotousness, as does gold to dross.

These reflections were caused by a half hour's view of the passers-by on Chesnut street. We remember the time, and it is not far back, that the distinguishing mark between the pure and the impure was the style of dressing, but we must confess that from what we have seen it would puzzle a Solomon now to judge. It has long been acceded that the woman who lives by sin choses that part principally to satiate an overweening desire for display. In this the members of her sex who occupy the higher sphere are rapidly following, and the consequence is that, like mixing milk and water, the purity of both is destroyed, and a fair resemblance of each is all that is left. For to-day, in nine cases out of ten, the wife is no more distinguishable from the mistress than the mistress is from the wife, so far as one can determine from their appearance upon the promenade. Nor is this all; the evil does not stop here, for the pernicious example of the elders pervades the minds of the younger, and being by nature apt, the seeds, that may perhaps lead to depravity, soon take root.

We ask in all candor, is it not time for the women, wives and mothers of the present day to stop in this their sinful career, and reflect? Think of the evil, mind-distorting example you are setting; think of what you are subjecting yourselves and your children to, independent of physical ailments and deformities; think how your hearts would throb, your pulses beat, and your blood tingle, were you to hear the remarks of those pests of the world, unfortunately created in God's own image and likeness, styled men, who rejoice in the application of the term *blase;* think how your whole nature would revolt at being placed in the same category with the harlot who perchance sits beside you in some public place! for we can assure you that your gaudiness and tawdriness lay you open to just such comparison; and, thus thinking, resolve to change your ways, and devote the surplus cash that thus finds avenues to hie itself away in relieving the miseries of the poor during the coming winter.

ODDS AND ENDS.—The tin-reflectors in the street-cars are injurious to the eyes.

—The Eastern Telegraph Company have under consideration the sale and leasing of all their property, franchises, etc., to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.

—Might not some attention be given to our public fountains, to preserve them from the effects of Jack Frost? A stitch in time saves nine.

—The debris of the Patterson warehouse fire has been nearly all removed, and things are assuming a better shape.

—Chesnut street will in a short time resemble Joseph's coat, so far as patent pavements are concerned.

—The people of Manayunk are in favor of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment.

—Beware of fancifully-colored candies; in a majority of cases they are poisonous.

—The curse of the world—rum—is fast gaining a hold amongst the weaker sex.

—The iron casting crowning some of our street gutters needs looking after.

—Kindling-wood venders are beginning to perambulate our streets.

—Persimmons are abundant.

—Coke is scarce.

A WHOLESALE ARREST—ALL ABOUT A COAT.—Last night there was a ball at the American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets. Among the attendants there were just forty-two young fellows, who came all the way from Manayunk. All things went along merrily until two o'clock this morning, when one of the "fellers" missed his overcoat. He secured the services of Police-Sergeant Heiss, who made an effort to discover who the thief was. The crowd was "mum" as mice, and the Sergeant told them that the culprit must be produced. However, these Manayunkers wouldn't think of doing such a thing as to "squeal" one of their number, and several of them quietly told the Sergeant to go to a far hotter place than that in which he was. He waited patiently for some time, and the thief not being forthcoming, ordered all in arrest. He was again directed to visit the place to which the wicked of this life go, but two furniture cars were provided, and the forty-two were taken to the station, where Alderman Eggleton gave them a hearing. They were then fined for a breach of the peace.

DEATH OF A MOST ESTIMABLE CITIZEN.—We are sorrowfully compelled to record the death of James E. Evans, the "Kanton" gunmaker of America, as he was justly termed by his numerous friends, whose name is legion. His name and fame will long continue green in the memory of his fellow-citizens and sportsmen generally. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

Answer by Mr. Gibbons to Mr. Sheppard's Last Petition—The Former Claims to be Elected by a Majority of 54.

It will be seen, according to the following paper book filed by Mr. Mann, on behalf of Mr. Gibbons, that a proper correction of all errors alleged in Mr. Sheppard's petition to exist, will not change the decree of the court declaring Charles Gibbons elected District Attorney. This answer has been presented to the Court for their consideration, and according to it Mr. Gibbons' majority is alleged to be 54:—

Unassessed votes		51
Add George Snyder		1
		52
Deduct—		
Illegal votes	6	
		46
Accounted for		12
		58
Votes returned for Mr. Gibbons	47	
Proved	46	
Deduct Snyder and Deckert	2	
	46—46	
	1	1
		57
Deduct Swan's vote		1
		56
Sixth division of Seventeenth ward, Judge Brewster gives Gibbons a credit of 61, which should be 69, making		8
Seventh division of Seventeenth ward, Judge Brewster gives Gibbons credit of 36		
Fourth division of Twenty-fifth ward, Brewster gives 51, should be 56		5
		13
Brewster gives		13
		26
And to which correction of errors in illegal individual Republican votes		18
Gibbons' majority		44
Of the rejected naturalized vote		38

Allowed by the court to the respondents as intending to vote the Democratic ticket, the following are to be deducted:—

Martin Cavenaugh, R. P., 81.
This vote was rejected in Second division, First ward, about twelve or one o'clock, on account of not having a proper tax receipt; he did not go to the window to offer his vote, but was assailed, and his evidence was admitted to show the violence on account of which the whole vote of the poll was rejected during the last four hours.

Jacob Zimmerman, R. P., 161.
Was rejected in Second division, First ward, on account of being a deserter. This occurred at three o'clock. The entire poll was rejected after two o'clock.

Peter Steubing, R. P., 173.
Was not a rejected voter. Never got to the window.

Henry Richter, R. P., 167.
Adam Nichols, R. P., 172.
William Ryan, R. P., 176.
These witnesses do not say they intended to vote the Democratic ticket.

Fred. Koebler, R. P., 625.
Actually voted the Democratic ticket 7

		29
Mr. Sellers says there were 36; he has shown only	34	
Requiring a further deduction of	2	
		27

The table, as restated, with the above corrections, will exhibit the vote as follows:—

Sheppard's majority, as returned	1275
To which are to be added—	
1. An error in Thirteenth division, Nineteenth ward	7
2. An error in First ward	373
3. Rejected votes of naturalized citizens	27
	1622

And there are to be deducted therefrom the following majorities in rejected polls:—

1. Seventh division of Third ward	452
Sixth division of Fourth ward	280
Seventh division of Fourth ward	386
Eighth division of Fourth ward	456
2. Number changed by purging polls:—	
Eighth division of Ninth ward	32
Sixth division of Seventh ward	63
Seventh division of Seventeenth ward	39
Fourth division of Twenty-fifth ward	66
Loss to Mr. Gibbons of a miscount in Sixteenth division of Twentieth ward	40
	1836
Less charges against Mr. Gibbons by striking out of the hourly returns:—	
Second division of First ward	62
Tenth division of First ward	34
By illegal votes charged	34
	130
	1676
	1622
Gibbons' majority	54

WILLIAM B. MANN,
for Charles Gibbons.

CHURCH MISSIONARY MEETINGS.—The yearly business meeting of the Evangelical Knowledge Society was held yesterday in the Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets, Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts, presiding. The report of the Executive Committee for the past year was read, showing the following facts:—Balance in treasury from last report, $3653·17; received since from various sources, as legacies, contributions, sale of publications, a sum making the total receipts $61,683·20. The expenditures for the past year were $49,443·65; leaving a balance in the treasury of $2240·25.

The property of the society, consisting of stock in hand, stereotype plates and wood cuts, furniture, debts due, cash in bank, and legacy fund, amounts to $82,009·11. There have been 39 life members added to the society during the year. An executive committee for the ensuing year was nominated. Resolutions were passed, expressing thankfulness for the preservation of the life of the financial secretary in the midst of great danger. A committee was appointed to prepare suitable minutes concerning members lately deceased.

In the evening anniversary exercises of an interesting character were held.

This morning the exercises connected with the Church Missionary Society took place in the same church, and opened at 10 o'clock with religious exercises, and the celebration of the Holy Communion. These services occupied about one hour.

At 11·30 A. M. the business session was opened, Judge Conyngham, President Church Missionary Society, in the chair. After prayer by Bishop Vail, of Kansas, the minutes of the last annual meeting in New York were read by the Secretary, Rev. R. B. Duane, of Rhode Island.

On motion the minutes were approved and ordered to be printed. Rev. E. W. Anthon, Corresponding Secretary, read the annual report. The report shows that this was the first year in which the receipts exceeded the expenses. A reduction of the work was, however, necessary to produce this result.

The receipts of the year were	$49,824·89
For objects not immediately connected with the society, but of which the committee have control	38,837·98
For foreign missions	9,509·52
Total receipts for year	$98,172·39

The society holds a bond for the support of a seminary in Rhinebeck, N. Y., for $20,000.

Also, for a church and parsonage at Rhine cliff, $10 000. $1000 more have been promised for support of that charge.

During the year the decease of the first Financial Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Rising, took place. Mr. Rising was lost on the Ohio river December 5, 1868.

Rev. R. Heber Newton was appointed in place of Mr. Rising. Mr. Newton having taken a parochial charge, Rev. Mr. Newbold, of Wilmington, Del., was appointed.

Some 4000 copies of the annual report have been distributed.

The circulation of the *Record* is about 4000.

Children's missionary meetings have been held throughout the country. The society has one missionary in California. Nine more are working in Iowa. The work in Long Island has been well carried on. Seven missionaries are supported in Kentucky. In Kansas great help is needed on account of the unprecedented emigration. Missouri has one missionary; Nevada also one.

In Ohio and Tennessee some few itinerants are at work. A letter was read in connection with the report from the Rev. Dr. Dyer, noticing his providential preservation on a railroad in New York State. The treasurer's report was read, showing favorable results. Some 63 missionaries received money from the society. Dr. Tyng, of New York, chairman of the Executive Committee, spoke of the method of collecting as shown in the report.

Dr. Tyng spoke of the difficulty of working as experienced by the members of the Executive Committee. He lamented the reduction of the number of missionaries from 108 to 63, and was in favor of a totally different method of working. The methods now in use are dishonest.

Rev. Mr. Clark, of Elizabeth, N. J. asked how the change was to be made. A great leak was evident somewhere, which leak ought to be stopped. He thought it better to pay funds directly to the missionaries, rather than sending them through the society.

Both reports were then approved.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to nominate officers. The committee were Rev. Mr. Cutler, Rev. Dr. Andrews, and Mr. J. A. Perry.

The secretary was directed to insert names of members in the next annual report.

A resolution was read to carry out the suggestions of the annual report, and Dr. Tyng, that all moneys be paid by rectors directly to the officers, and not to the missionaries.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year.

An amendment to the constitution was proposed.

The special anniversary services will be held this evening. Assistant Bishop Whittle, of Virginia; Bishop Whitaker, Missionary Bishop of Nevada and Arizona; and Assistant Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, will make addresses.

THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Sub-Treasurer at New York—New York State Senator Folger Accepts—The Yantic and the Yellow Fever—A Curious Affair in Boston.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New York Sub-Treasurership.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Late last night Secretary Boutwell received a letter from Mr. Folger, accepting the position of Sub-Treasurer in New York, tendered to him a week or more ago. His appointment will probably be made to-day.

The Yantic at New York Quarantine—Death of the Commander.

The following despatch was to-day received at the Navy Department:—

U. S. S. YANTIC, AT QUARANTINE, NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1869.—SIR—I have the honor to report the arrival of the United States steamer Yantic at this port, and the death of the commanding officer, Commander Trevett Abbott, under the following circumstances:—From September 17 to the latter part of October the Yantic had been at anchor in the harbor of Port-au-Prince, Hayti, and for some time it had been the intention of the commanding officer to proceed to Cape St. Nicholas, Hayti, for the health of the ship's company and for exercise, several of the officers and many of the men having had returns of what is generally known as Chagres fever, which had been contracted during the long stay of the ship at Aspinwall, U. S. C. In consequence, however, of the sickness of the Commander and his Clerk, J. J. Lyon, and the general ill health of the crew, the departure was so far hastened that we left Port-au-Prince on the afternoon of the 25th of October, leaving the public bills unpaid by order of the Commander, it being his intention to return within a week. At the time of our departure from Port-au-Prince, the Commander was afflicted, as was thought, with nervous prostration, and his clerk with intermittent fever. The Yantic arrived at Cape St. Nicholas early on the morning of the 26th of October, and the exercises were commenced, but about noon of the 27th the Surgeon reported to Commander Abbott that his clerk, J. J. Lyon, had the yellow fever—black vomit—and could live but a few hours. Commander Abbott immediately gave me orders to take the Yantic north at once, which I did, leaving the harbor of Cape St. Nicholas at 2 P. M., October 27. J. J. Lyon, Captain's Clerk, was reported dead by the Surgeon at 4·20 P. M., and at 4·55 P. M. he was buried with the usual ceremonies, in latitude 19 deg. 58 min. and 45 seconds, and longitude 73 deg. 25 min. and 15 seconds west.

All the precautions within my power for the prevention of contagion and panic among the crew were immediately taken, but the surgeon reported that Captain Abbott was affected by the epidemic, yellow fever, and would probably die. At 7·05 P. M. Commander Abbott was reported dead by the surgeon, upon which I assumed command, and at 7·40 P. M. the body of Commander Abbott was buried with usual ceremonies in latitude 20 22 30 N., and longitude 73 25 W. on the morning of the 28th of October; therefrom seven cases of fever reported, one being an officer, and one man only being reported dangerous. At 11·20 A. M. on the first of November, William Mehan, ordinary seaman, died of yellow fever, and at 12·30 P. M., was buried with the usual ceremonies. This was the last death, and being now in a cooler climate the health of all seemed to improve.

To-day, at 2 P. M., the Yantic arrived at this port. On the 31st of October experienced a heavy gale from the northward. Hove the ship to for thirty hours. The remainder of the passage clear weather and light northerly winds.

The Health Officer of this port has placed the Yantic in quarantine, which is to continue until the 12th instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
A. C. TALLMAN,
Lieutenant Commander.

To Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy

FROM THE WEST.

The Great Prize Fight Fiasco.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—The great prize fight which was to have taken place between McCoole and Allen to-day has ended in a fiasco, and the backers, friends, and adherents of the principals are disgusted and leaving the city.

The Allen party claim that McCoole will not agree to anything fair, and that he is afraid of Allen; while McCoole's backers say that he is not afraid of any man living, but does not want to fight for money, and that the stake-money must be put in responsible hands.

A New Evangelical Organ.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—A new Presbyterian weekly organ of the reunited Presbyterian Church will be issued on the 1st of January. The mortality last week was 117.

The Trial of a Wife Murderer.

The trial of the Rev. Mr. Smith, for wife murder, proceeds. Several clergymen and others testified to the good character of the accused and his pleasant domestic relations. He will probably be acquitted.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Post-Mortem Examination of the Body of Pike.

CONCORD, Nov. 10.—A post-mortem examination of the body of Pike by Surgeon H. H. Crossley and assistants, made last evening, disclosed the fact that Pike's neck was not broken by the drop, and that he must have died from strangulation. There was a separation of the second and third vertebra. The left lung was full of blood, and the right lung exhibited marks of disease. The brain was light-colored and soft, but the other organs were healthful.

A Colored Sculptress.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—Miss Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptress, who is about to leave this city for Rome for professional purposes, had a farewell testimonial last night, and was presented with a purse of money.

Marriage and Funeral Services.

A few days since Rev. Mr. Tiniow, of East Cambridge, was called to perform a double service of opposite character. It was both a marriage and a funeral service at the same hour and in the same house and family. The mother was dead, and at her request the daughter was to be married as soon as possible. It was so arranged that the marriage ceremony was performed at the side of the coffin, and was followed by the funeral services. There sat the father alone, the sacred tie having been broken, and there was the daughter forming the new tie, while deeply mourning her mother. The services were strangely solemn.

Benefactions.

The will of the late ex-Governor John Nesmith covers an estate of about $300,000. Upon the decease of his wife and last surviving child, $60,000 and a piece of real estate in Lowell are to be made over to the State of New Hampshire, to be known as the Nesmith fund for the support and education of the indigent blind of that State.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Emancipation.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—Sixty emigrants from North Carolina—men, women, and children—passed through Baltimore last night for Iowa and other Western States.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—Cotton dull and heavy, and nominally 25c. Flour quiet and steady. Howard Street superfine, $5·25@5·50; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $6·75@8; City Mills superfine, $5·25@6·25; do. extra, $6@7; do. family, $7@9·50; Western superfine, $5·25@5·50; do. extra, $5·75@6·25; do. family, $6·75@7·25. Wheat steady; prime to choice red, $1·35@1·38. Corn—Old white, $1@1·08; new do. 85@90c. Oats, 55@59c. Rye dull at 90c.@$1. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky in moderate demand at lower rates; sales at $1·01@1·02.

FROM NEW YORK.

Respect to the Late Admiral Stewart.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 10.—The flags of this city are displayed at half-mast to-day, in respect to the memory of the late Rear-Admiral Stewart.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The President's Message—Grant at Work Upon It—The Gold and Currency in the Treasury Vaults—Delano's Statement.

CANADA.

Arthur Feasted Again—Shipments of Silver—Doings in the Provincial Parliament.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Spinner's Cash Statement.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The cash statement at the office of Treasurer Spinner shows that there is over one hundred and fourteen millions in gold in the Treasury vaults, thirty-two millions of which represent gold certificates outstanding, leaving about eighty-two millions of clear cash gold on hand. The currency balance is about eleven millions.

Good.

Some Western wag sent Treasurer Spinner today a large package of dried flags, generally used by coopers in stopping leaks in barrels, with the suggestion that they be applied to the stopping of the leaks in the Treasury.

Delano's Report.

Commissioner Delano will furnish his report today, and will hand it in to the Secretary of the Treasury on Saturday. The Commissioner goes to Georgia to attend the State fair.

The President's Message.

The President has received from the heads of the departments data from their annual reports, to be used in making up his message. He will commence it in a few days, and it will be brief.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Clerical Murderer.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The evidence yesterday in the trial of Rev. T. B. Smith for murder developed facts, brought out by Dr. Burlingame's testimony, which are considered damaging to Smith. The most important was the fact that the neck of Mrs. Smith had a livid appearance of violence being inflicted; but this was rebutted to a certain extent by the testimony of several physicians, who testified that the livid appearance was a natural result of death by strangulation, as also of persons who die a natural death. The evidence will probably close to-day.

Half-Breeds and Hunters who do not Like Officials.

A private letter from Fort Garry says that upon hearing that the Canadian Government had appointed a Governor for the new colony of Winnipeg, the half-breeds organized to prevent his entry into that settlement; and on hearing of his approach a formidable band of buffalo hunters went down the Pembina to prevent his Excellency from crossing the line. They were prepared to use violence to any extent to compel his retreat. This action arises from the hostility of the Indian confederation to their plan of territorial dominion. The bands of Chippewas at Leret Lake are reported dissatisfied and disposed to make trouble.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Dangerous Fellow.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10.—William F. Jones, alias Bont, the Canadian burglar, shot Officer Nicholas Kearns last night while the latter was attempting to arrest him. Kearns struck the weapon with his locust, and received the ball in his foot. Jones also shot Patrolman Wittwrely before he was arrested.

Brokers' Fun.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The brokers to-day had a burlesque unveiling of the statue of Commodore Vanderbilt, which was as rich a piece of fun as even they ever saw. Speeches were made, songs sung, and at last a statue, holding in its hand a watering-pot, with the consolidation price of Central, 207, emblazoned on its front, was solemnly unveiled, amid the shouts of [illegible]

FROM THE PLAINS.

Murderous Indians.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Nov. 10.—The trial of four Indians for murder was concluded yesterday, and all were convicted. Two of them escaped last night. The United States Marshal is in pursuit.

Vigilance Committee.

A despatch from Echo City says the Vigilance Committee of that place caught two men accused of stealing telegraph poles, made them confess, and return the property, and gave them fifteen minutes to leave, which request they promptly complied with.

FROM THE SOUTH.

General Freight Agents.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10.—The General Freight Agents' Association met at the Galt House this morning. W. D. Shinn, President; J. T. Tucker, Secretary. The attendance of delegates is very full, and business of great importance concerning transportation is being considered.

FROM CANADA.

Marine Disaster.

QUEBEC, Nov. 10.—A telegram received here reports the foundering of the ship Cambridge at sea on October 19. She sailed hence for Sunderland. The ship Corsica, from Montreal for Liverpool, with grain, is ashore at Escoumin. Two barges, laden with wheat, were wrecked on Lake St. Francis.

Prince Arthur Feasted.

MONTREAL, Nov. 10.—General Wyndham gave a large entertainment last night, at which Prince Arthur was present.

The oatmeal mills owned by Mr. Towns, in Montreal, have been burned. Loss, $10,000.

Silver Shipments.

The shipment of silver under Mr. Weir's exportation movement has again commenced.

Dr. Bardy Dead.

Dr. Bardy, formerly a member of the Legislature, and a strong supporter of Papineau in the revolution of 1837, is dead.

Thrown Out.

In the House last night the petition of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company was thrown out.

FROM EUROPE.

Paris Tranquil.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—This city is entirely tranquil. There were several electoral meetings yesterday, and last night a demonstration was made in favor of Rochefort. In no case was there any public disturbance.

Irish Excitement.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—There is still considerable excitement in Ireland on the question of the imprisoned Fenians. Despatches from Dublin to-day state that last night, during a meeting of the Dublin Amnesty Association and Amnesty Committee, a number of men broke into the rooms of the latter, mashing the lamps, destroying the furniture, purloining records, and committing other outrages. No arrests were made.

Ship News.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—Arrived, steamship Moro Castle from New York.

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 133 South SEVENTH Street.
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FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Vanderbilt Bronze—Unveiling the Colossal Work in New York—A Holiday.

FROM NEW YORK.

Honors to Commodore Vanderbilt.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The unveiling of the famous and colossal Vanderbilt bronze took place at one o'clock to-day, at the Hudson River Railroad Depot. In many respects the day was observed as a holiday. Flags were hoisted over all public buildings, the shipping in the harbor, and all hotels and many private residences.

The Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the city, presided. About five thousand persons were present, including a number of prominent citizens.

The ceremonies commenced with a prayer by Bishop Janes. An oration on the life and works of Commodore Vanderbilt was then delivered by Mayor Hall. He referred to the action of Mr. Vanderbilt during the war, when he presented a steamer to the Government, and said that his whole life was worthy of honor. An original ode was read by William Ross Wallace, and the ceremonies concluded by the benediction by Rev. G. Quennell.

CHURCH OF THE CRUCIFIXION.—The annual report of the rector of this church, which is situated on Eighth street, above Shippen, and the Home for the Homeless, No. 708 Lombard street, has just been published. The parish embraces Bedford, Spafford, and Baker streets, the most destitute and the worst part of the city. The church